

**Minority Youth
Overrepresentation in the
Criminal Justice System
Study Committee**

Final Report

January 10, 1999

Accession number: LSC99_10

Note: Portions of original of poor quality. Best possible microfilm.

Microfilm produced by the Records Management Center,
Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records.

MINORITY YOUTH OVERREPRESENTATION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM STUDY COMMITTEE

FINAL REPORT

January 10, 2000

MEMBERS

Representative John Verkamp, Chairman
Representative Roberta Voss
Representative John Loredó
Ms. Alice Bustillo
Mr. Don Coury
Mr. David Gaspar
Mr. Charles McLeod
The Honorable William O'Neil
Dr. Joe Parham

Senator Marc Spitzer
Senator Ken Bennett
Senator Linda Aguirre
Ms. Maria Quezada
Mr. David Quantz
Mr. Donald Shaw
Mr. Terry Steward
Ms. Meg Wuebbels

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. Authority and Scope of Duties
- II. Committee Activity
- III. Report
- IV. Committee Recommendation
- V. Committee Minutes and Attachments

I. Authority and Scope of Duties

The Minority Youth Overrepresentation in the Criminal Justice Study Committee is a 17-member study committee comprised of Members of the Legislature and representatives from the courts, law enforcement and juvenile justice. The committee was created through SB1279 (Laws 1999, Ch. 261, §55). The purpose of the committee is:

“To (1) study issues related to the overrepresentation of minority youth in the criminal justice system in the state, including the number of minority youths who are incarcerated or detained, and (2) review and analyze juvenile justice programs and policies that have been implemented by this state and counties, cities and towns in this state and the impact those programs and policies have on minority youth.”

II. Committee Activity

The Minority Youth Overrepresentation in the Criminal Justice System Study Committee met Wednesday, December 15, 1999. A copy of the minutes of the meeting is attached to this report.

Staff

Jodi Jerich, Legislative Research Analyst/Counsel to the Majority
House of Representatives

Rick Pyper, Legislative Research Analyst
Senate

III. Report

Testimony

Department of Juvenile Corrections

Mr. David Gaspar, Director of ADJC, testified that a disproportionate number of minorities are under ADJC's jurisdiction. He presented the Department's 1999 third quarter new commitment statistics relating to the ethnic breakdown of juveniles within the Department's jurisdiction.

Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
Hispanic	103	41.2%
Caucasian	108	43.2%
African American	20	8.0%
Native American	12	4.8%
Mexican national	5	2.0%
All others	2	0.8%

Mr. Esteban Veloz, Superintendent of ADJC, testified that the Department is seeking to address the issue of overrepresentation.

Administrative Office of the Courts

Mr. Frank Carmen, Director of Juvenile Justice Services Division of AOC, testified that minority overrepresentation becomes increasingly disproportionate the further one goes into the juvenile justice system. The system fails minority youth when it does not provide sufficient treatment opportunities and resources to youth and their families.

Mr. Gerald Richard II, Chairman of the Commission on Minorities of the AOC, testified that since 1991, cultural awareness training has been a required component of law enforcement training. The 1998 conference report of the Commission on Minorities alleged a lack of cultural competency within the juvenile justice system. It further called for enhanced training of court staff and a need to educate the community.

Mr. Dennis Pickering, Chair of the Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission, testified that the various governmental branches have made an effort to work in a concerted way to address the issue of minority overrepresentation. The Commission has initiated pilot projects to stimulate activity in the juvenile prevention and accountability arena. Furthermore, the Commission sponsors local review committees to assess ongoing juvenile justice issues in the community.

Citing a 1998 Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention publication, the Commission lists four factors that contribute to minority overrepresentation:

1. The racial and ethnic bias and insufficient diversion options of the juvenile justice system.
2. Poor socioeconomic conditions for youth in urban areas with few job opportunities and inadequate support services.
3. Inadequate early childhood education.
4. Single parent homes and homes with limited time for the supervision of the children.

Other testimony

Mr. Marshall Porter, speaking for himself, opined that reduction of minority overrepresentation would be most effective by focusing efforts on the "front end." He further expressed an interest in

receiving data relating to the success or failure of Arizona's Proposition 102 (juvenile justice initiative).

Conclusion

After listening to testimony and comments from committee members, the committee decided that further investigation into the matter was needed. The committee agreed to request the Speaker and the President to extend the committee on an ad hoc basis so that it may hear further testimony.

IV. Committee Recommendation

The Committee approved a motion to request that the Speaker and the President extend the Minority Youth Overrepresentation in the Criminal Justice Study Committee on an ad hoc basis in order to obtain more information regarding minority overrepresentation and the effect Proposition 102 has had on this issue.

On December 22, 1999, Representative John Verkamp, as chairman of the committee, signed a letter to the Speaker and the President requesting an extension of the committee.

A copy of the letter is attached.

V. Committee Minutes and Attachments

In addition to the committee minutes and handouts that were distributed during the hearing, a copy of the December 1999 Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's report on minorities in the juvenile justice system is attached.



1999 NATIONAL REPORT SERIES

Juvenile Justice Bulletin



As the Nation moves into the 21st century, the reduction of juvenile crime, violence, and victimization constitutes one of the most crucial challenges of the new millennium. To meet that challenge, reliable information is essential. Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report offers a comprehensive overview of these pervasive problems and the response of the juvenile justice system. The National Report brings together statistics from a variety of sources on a wide array of topics, presenting the information in clear, nontechnical text enhanced by more than 350 easy-to-read tables, graphs, and maps.

This Bulletin series is designed to give readers quick, focused access to some of the most critical findings from the wealth of data in the National Report. Each Bulletin in the series highlights selected themes at the forefront of juvenile justice policymaking and extracts relevant National Report sections (including selected graphs and tables).

Administrator's Message

Minority juveniles are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system, including secure confinement facilities. This overrepresentation is likely a result of a number of complex factors that command our full attention in order to address the roots of the problem.

National statistics on the racial and ethnic makeup of juvenile offenders from arrest, court processing, and confinement that are presented in this Bulletin paint a compelling picture that raises some fundamental questions: Why is the number of minority youth in

DECEMBER 1999

Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System

the juvenile justice system so out of proportion to their representation in the general population? Is the juvenile justice system equipped to provide prevention services, appropriate interventions, and alternatives to secure confinement for all juvenile offenders?

The most recent statistics available reveal significant racial and ethnic disparity in the confinement of juvenile offenders. In 1997, minorities made up about one-third of the juvenile population nationwide but accounted for nearly two-thirds of the detained and committed population in secure juvenile facilities. For black juveniles, the disparities were most evident. While black juveniles ages 10 to 17 made up about 15% of the juvenile population, they accounted for 26% of juveniles arrested and 45% of delinquency cases involving detention. About one-third of adjudicated cases involved black youth, yet 40% of juveniles in secure residential placements were black. These are numbers that cannot be ignored.

Since 1988, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act has required States that receive Formula Grants program funding to determine whether the proportion of juvenile minorities in confinement exceeds their proportion of the population and, if so, to develop corrective strategies. In 1992, Congress strengthened the national commitment to addressing disproportionate confinement of minority youth in secure facilities by elevating this issue to a "core requirement" of the JJDP Act. OJJDP, in partnership with State Formula Grants program agencies, has taken the lead in building a constituency for change at the national, State, and local levels to develop solutions to disproportionate minority confinement.

Disproportionate minority confinement sends a signal that we need to take a closer look at how our society treats minority children, not just those who become offenders. Providing all youth with an equal opportunity to learn, thrive, and achieve at every stage of their lives is the best guarantee of a safe and prosperous future for our Nation.

Shay Bilchik
Administrator

OJJDP

Disproportionate minority confinement often stems from disparity at early stages of case processing

Federal requirements focus attention on disproportionate minority confinement

Under the "disproportionate minority confinement" requirement in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, States must determine whether the proportion of minorities in confinement exceeds their proportion in the population. If such overrepresentation is found, States must demonstrate efforts to reduce it.

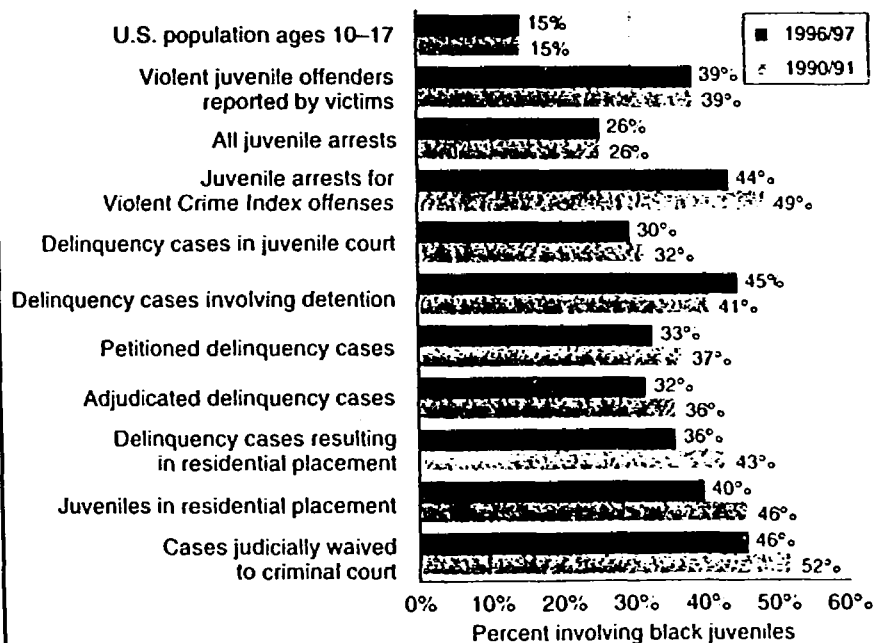
Overrepresentation, disparity, and discrimination have different meanings

Overrepresentation refers to a situation in which a larger proportion of a particular group is present at various stages within the juvenile justice system (such as intake, detention, adjudication, and disposition) than would be expected based on their proportion in the general population.

Disparity means that the probability of receiving a particular outcome (for example, being detained in a short-term facility vs. not being detained) differs for different groups. Disparity may in turn lead to overrepresentation.

Discrimination occurs if and when juvenile justice system decisionmakers treat one group of juveniles differently from another group of juveniles based wholly, or in part, on their gender, racial, and/or ethnic status.

Black juveniles are overrepresented at all stages of the juvenile justice system, compared with their proportion in the population



■ Nationally, for most stages of juvenile justice system processing, the black proportion was smaller in 1996/97 than in 1990/91.

Sources: Authors' analysis of Bureau of the Census' *Estimates of the population of States by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1990-1997* [machine-readable data files] for 1991 and 1997, Bureau of Justice Statistics' *National Crime Victimization Survey* [machine-readable data files] for 1991 and 1996, FBI's *Crime in the United States* reports for 1991 and 1997, OJJDP's *Juvenile court statistics* reports for 1991 and 1996, OJJDP's *Children in Custody Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities 1990/91* [machine-readable data file], and OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement 1997* [machine-readable data file].

Neither overrepresentation nor disparity necessarily implies discrimination

One possible explanation for disparity and overrepresentation is, of course, discrimination. This line of reasoning suggests that because of discrimination on the part of justice system decisionmakers, minority youth face higher probabilities of being arrested by the police, referred to court intake, held in short-term detention, petitioned for formal processing, adjudicated delinquent, and confined in a secure juvenile facility. Thus, differential actions throughout the justice system may account for minority overrepresentation.

Overrepresentation of black juveniles occurs at all stages of the juvenile justice system. In 1996-97, while 26% of juveniles arrested were black, they made up 45% of cases involving detention. Thirty-two percent of adjudicated cases involved black youth, yet 40% of juveniles in residential placement are black. Even recognizing the overrepresentation of black juveniles involved in violent crimes reported by victims (39%), they still accounted for a disproportionate share of juvenile arrests for violent crime (44%) and confinement (45%).

Disparity and overrepresentation, however, can result from factors other than discrimination. Factors relating to the nature and volume of crime committed by minority youth may explain disproportionate minority confinement. This line of reasoning suggests that if minority youth commit proportionately more crime than white youth, are involved in more serious incidents, and have more extensive criminal histories, they will be overrepresented in secure facilities, even if no discrimination by system decision-makers occurred. Thus, minority youth may be overrepresented within the juvenile justice system because of behavioral and legal factors.

In any given jurisdiction, either or both of these causes of disparity may be operating. Detailed data analysis is necessary to build a strong case for one or the other causal scenario. On a national level, such detailed analysis is not possible with the data that are available. For example, national data use broad offense categories—such as robbery, which includes both felony and nonfelony robberies. More severe outcomes would be expected for juveniles charged with felony robbery. Disparity in decisions regarding transfer to criminal court would result if one group of offenders had a higher proportion of felony robberies than another group (since transfer provisions are often limited to felony offenses). The national data, however, do not support analysis that controls for offense at the felony/nonfelony level of detail. Similarly, although prior criminal record is the basis for many justice system decisions, criminal history data are not available nationally.

Thus, at the national level, questions regarding the causes of observed disparity and overrepresentation remain unanswered.

There is substantial evidence of widespread disparity in juvenile case processing

While research findings are not completely consistent, data available for most jurisdictions across the country show that minority (especially black) youth are overrepresented within the juvenile justice system, particularly in secure facilities. These data further suggest that minority youth are more likely to be placed in public secure facilities, while white youth are more likely to be housed in private facilities or diverted from the juvenile justice system. Some research also suggests that differences in the offending rates of white and minority youth cannot explain the minority overrepresentation in arrest, conviction, and incarceration counts.

Further, there is substantial evidence that minority youth are often treated differently from majority youth within the juvenile justice system. In a review by Pope and Feyerherm of existing research literature, approximately two-thirds of the studies examined showed that racial and/or ethnic status did influence decisionmaking within the juvenile justice system. Since that review, a rather large body of research has accumulated across numerous geographic regions that reinforces these earlier findings. Thus, existing research suggests that race/ethnicity does make a difference in juvenile justice decisions in some jurisdictions at least some of the time.

Because juvenile justice systems are fragmented and administered at the local level, racial/ethnic differences exist in some jurisdictions but not in others. One would not expect research findings to be consistent, given variation across timeframes and regions.

Racial/ethnic differences occur at various decision points within the juvenile justice system

Pope and Feyerherm found that when racial/ethnic effects do occur, they can be found at any stage of processing within the juvenile justice system. Across numerous jurisdictions, however, a substantial body of research suggests that disparity is most pronounced at the beginning stages. The greatest disparity between majority and minority youth court processing outcomes occurs at intake and detention decision points. Existing research also suggests that when racial/ethnic differences are found, they tend to accumulate as youth are processed through the justice system.

Pope and Feyerherm found that research reveals substantial variation across rural, suburban, and urban areas. Correspondingly, the concept of "justice by geography" introduced by Feld suggests that there are marked differences in outcome depending on the jurisdiction in which the youth is processed. For example, cases in urban jurisdictions are more likely to receive severe outcomes at various stages of processing than are cases in non-urban areas. Because minority populations are concentrated in urban areas, this effect may work to the disadvantage of minority youth and result in greater overrepresentation.

In nearly all States, a disproportionate number of minorities were in residential placement in 1997

State*	Minority proportion				State*	Minority proportion			
	1997 Juvenile population	Committed		Detained		1997 Juvenile population	Committed		Detained
		Public	Private				Public	Private	
U.S. total	34%	67%	55%	62%	Missouri	18%	40%	34%	64%
Alabama	35	69	58	60	Montana	13	29	19	—
Alaska	35	47	67	57	Nebraska	14	40	45	44
Arizona	43	63	45	56	Nevada	35	50	—	39
Arkansas	25	62	56	67	New Hampshire	4	12	12	—
California	59	81	70	70	New Jersey	37	88	—	79
Colorado	28	56	56	51	New Mexico	62	81	—	82
Connecticut	26	83	59	77	New York	41	87	51	81
Delaware	31	75	79	77	North Carolina	33	68	36	60
Dist. of Columbia	87	100	—	100	North Dakota	11	—	29	31
Florida	40	58	63	64	Ohio	18	49	38	51
Georgia	40	70	68	70	Oklahoma	26	49	51	60
Hawaii	76	89	—	—	Oregon	16	29	28	23
Idaho	13	25	12	4	Pennsylvania	18	63	66	51
Illinois	36	70	52	78	Rhode Island	18	63	38	49
Indiana	14	41	31	38	South Carolina	40	69	58	67
Iowa	7	42	23	27	South Dakota	17	43	—	46
Kansas	17	52	32	49	Tennessee	24	52	52	51
Kentucky	11	40	24	38	Texas	53	78	73	77
Louisiana	44	81	74	76	Utah	12	34	33	28
Maine	3	5	—	7	Vermont	3	—	—	—
Maryland	40	68	75	73	Virginia	32	64	63	66
Massachusetts	22	64	59	60	Washington	21	41	44	41
Michigan	23	56	57	61	West Virginia	5	28	27	26
Minnesota	12	46	42	59	Wisconsin	15	60	39	36
Mississippi	47	70	—	62	Wyoming	12	27	15	—

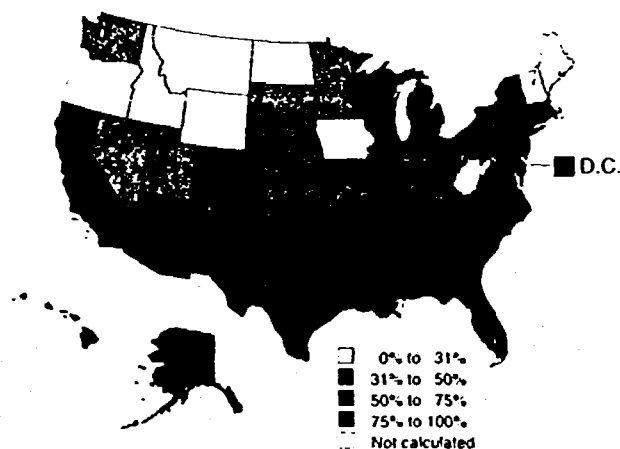
- Nationally, minorities accounted for 34% of the juvenile population in 1997.
- Minorities accounted for 67% of juveniles committed to public facilities nationwide—a proportion nearly twice their proportion of the juvenile population.
- Minorities accounted for 62% of juveniles detained nationwide.
- Minority proportions were somewhat lower for youth committed to private facilities than to public facilities.
- In seven States, the minority proportion of the *total* population of juveniles in residential placement was 75% or greater: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, New Jersey, New Mexico, and Texas (map).

*State where the offense occurred.

— Too few juveniles in category to calculate a reliable percentage.

Note: U.S. total includes 3,401 juveniles in private facilities for whom State of offense was not reported. Minorities include blacks, Hispanics, American Indians, Asians, and Pacific Islanders. The juvenile population is the number of juveniles ages 0–17.

Source: Authors' analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement 1997* (machine-readable data file).



Self-reported delinquent and deviant behaviors of youth varied by race and ethnicity

Recent participation (i.e., within the last 12 months or 30 days prior to the interview) in delinquent and deviant acts varied by race and ethnicity for males and females

Behavior	Males ages 12-16			Females ages 12-16		
	White	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic
Smoked cigarettes						
Last 30 days	22%	14%	19%	23%	9%	15%
Drank alcohol						
Last 30 days	23	13	22	23	13	20
Before or during school or work in last 30 days	6	4	6	4	3	6
Used marijuana						
Last 30 days	10	9	9	9	5	9
Before or during school or work in last 30 days	4	4	5	3	2	3
Carried a handgun						
Last 12 months	10	8	8	2	2	2
Last 30 days	5	5	4	1	1	1
To school in last 30 days	< 1	1	1	0	0	< 1
Had sex						
Last 12 months*	17	38	26	20	26	19
Belonged to a gang						
Last 12 months	2	6	5	1	2	2
Destroyed property						
Last 12 months	21	18	17	11	10	11
Stole something worth over \$50						
Last 12 months	7	7	8	3	4	4
Committed assault						
Last 12 months	15	21	13	7	12	10

- Black males and females were significantly less likely to drink or smoke cigarettes in the month preceding the interview than their white and Hispanic peers.
- Among youth age 14 and older, a greater proportion of black males and females had sex in the 12 months before the survey than either white or Hispanic males and females.
- In the year preceding the interview, white males were less likely to have been in a gang than black and Hispanic males but more likely to have carried a gun.
- The proportion of youth who used marijuana in the last 30 days was the same for white, black, and Hispanic males, while black females were less likely to have used marijuana in the last month than their white and Hispanic peers.

*Only youth 14 and older were asked about their sexual activity.

Note: The white and black racial categories do not include youth of Hispanic ethnicity. Hispanic youth can be of any race.

Source: Authors' analysis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' *The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997* (machine-readable data file).

A new self-report survey documents delinquent and deviant behaviors of youth

The first wave of the 1997 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY97) interviewed a nationally representative sample of 9,000 youth who were between the ages of 12 and 16 at year-end 1996. The survey asked youth to report whether they had engaged in a variety of deviant and delinquent behaviors. Plans are to interview members of this cohort every 2 years to track changes in delinquent and criminal activity over the life course.

Less than one-tenth (8%) of youth ages 12-16 said they had ever been arrested

Of the 8% of youth who had ever been arrested, a substantial proportion (40%, or 3% of all youth) reported two or more arrests.

The proportion of youth ever arrested varied significantly by race and ethnicity for males but not for females

White males (9%) were less likely to have ever been arrested than black males (13%) or Hispanic males (12%). Further, a greater proportion of black males (7%) and Hispanic males (6%) than white males (4%) were arrested more than once.

Equal proportions of white (5%), black (6%), and Hispanic (7%) females had ever been arrested. In addition, white (2%), black (2%), and Hispanic (3%) females were equally likely to have been arrested more than once.

Juvenile arrests disproportionately involved minorities

Black youth accounted for 15% of the juvenile population in 1997 but 26% of all juvenile arrests and 44% of arrests for violent offenses

Most serious offense charged	1997 juvenile arrest estimates	Percent of total juvenile arrests					
		Female	Ages 16-17	White	Black	American Indian	Asian
Total	2,838,300	26%	48%	71%	26%	1%	2%
Violent Crime Index	123,400	16	51	53	44	1	2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,500	6	74	40	58	0	2
Forcible rape	5,500	2	45	56	42	1	1
Robbery	39,500	9	54	42	55	1	2
Aggravated assault	75,900	21	49	60	38	1	1
Property Crime Index	701,500	28	41	70	27	1	2
Burglary	131,000	10	43	73	24	1	2
Larceny-theft	493,900	34	40	70	26	1	2
Motor vehicle theft	66,600	16	51	59	37	2	2
Arson	10,000	11	20	79	19	1	1
Nonindex							
Other assaults	241,800	29	41	63	34	1	1
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,500	39	75	77	20	1	2
Fraud	11,300	35	71	69	29	1	1
Embezzlement	1,400	45	88	63	34	1	2
Stolen property (buying, receiving, possessing)	39,500	13	54	60	37	1	2
Vandalism	136,500	12	38	80	17	1	1
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.)	52,200	9	51	64	33	1	2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,400	56	70	60	39	1	1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	18,500	9	33	70	28	1	1
Drug abuse violations	220,700	13	66	64	34	1	1
Gambling	2,600	3	69	10	89	0	1
Offenses against family and children	10,200	37	45	76	20	1	2
Driving under the influence	19,600	17	93	91	6	2	1
Liquor laws	158,500	30	74	90	5	3	1
Drunkenness	24,100	17	72	89	9	2	1
Disorderly conduct	215,100	26	46	64	34	1	1
Vagrancy	3,100	15	56	68	31	1	0
All other offenses (except traffic)	468,000	24	53	72	25	1	2
Suspicion	1,600	23	60	60	39	0	1
Curfew and loitering law violations	182,700	31	48	75	23	1	1
Runaways	196,100	58	33	77	18	1	4
U.S. population ages 10-17	30,640,000	49	25	79	15	1	4

■ The racial composition of the juvenile population in 1997 was approximately 80% white, 15% black, and 5% other races, with most juveniles of Hispanic ethnicity being classified as white. In 1997, in contrast to the proportions in the general population, 53% of juvenile arrests for violent crimes involved white youth and 44% involved black youth. In contrast to their proportion in the general population, black youth were involved in more than half of the arrests for gambling (89%), murder (58%), and robbery (55%).

Notes: FBI Uniform Crime Report data do not distinguish the ethnic group Hispanic. Hispanics may be of any race. In 1997, 91% of Hispanics ages 10-17 were classified racially as white. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Authors' analyses of data presented in the FBI's *Crime in the United States 1997*. National estimates of juvenile arrests were developed using FBI estimates of total arrests and juvenile arrest proportions in reporting sample.

In 1996, black juveniles were referred to juvenile court at a rate more than double that for whites

The offense profiles of white caseloads and black caseloads differ

Caseloads of black juveniles contained a greater proportion of person offenses than did caseloads of white juveniles and those of other races. Property offense cases accounted for the largest proportion of cases for all racial groups, although among black juveniles, property cases accounted for fewer than half of the cases processed in 1996. For all races, drug offense cases accounted for the smallest proportion of the 1996 caseload.

Most serious offense	White	Black	Other races
1996			
Total	100%	100%	100%
Person	19	27	20
Property	53	42	57
Drugs	10	11	6
Public order	18	20	17
1987			
Total	100%	100%	100%
Person	13	24	14
Property	63	53	66
Drugs	6	7	5
Public order	18	15	16

Caseload offense profiles for 1996 differed from offense profiles for 1987 for all racial groups. Regardless of race, the proportion of cases involving person offenses was greater in 1996 than in 1987. Among black juveniles, person offenses increased 3 percentage points. Among white juveniles and those of other races, person offenses increased 6 percentage points.

Black juveniles were involved in a disproportionate number of delinquency cases in 1996

Most serious offense	White	Black	Other races	Total
Total				
Delinquency cases	66%	30%	4%	100%
Person	59	38	1	100
Property	70	26	4	100
Drugs	65	33	3	100
Public order	64	32	4	100
Male				
Delinquency cases	66	31	1	100
Person	60	37	1	100
Property	70	26	4	100
Drugs	62	36	2	100
Public order	64	32	3	100
Female				
Delinquency cases	67	29	4	100
Person	57	39	4	100
Property	71	24	5	100
Drugs	81	15	3	100
Public order	64	33	4	100
Juvenile population	80%	15%	5%	100%

- Overall, the level of racial disparity did not change substantially between the stages of arrest and juvenile court intake.
- Although two-thirds of delinquency cases involve white youth, black youth were overrepresented in the delinquency caseload, given their proportion of the juvenile population (age 10 through upper age).
- The overrepresentation of black juveniles was greatest for cases involving person offenses.
- Among females, the racial distribution of drug cases was similar to the racial distribution of the juvenile population.
- Overrepresentation of blacks was somewhat greater in 1996 than in 1987. In 1987, black youth accounted for 27% of delinquency cases overall, 40% of person offense cases, 24% of property offense cases, 31% of drug offense cases, and 24% of public order offense cases.

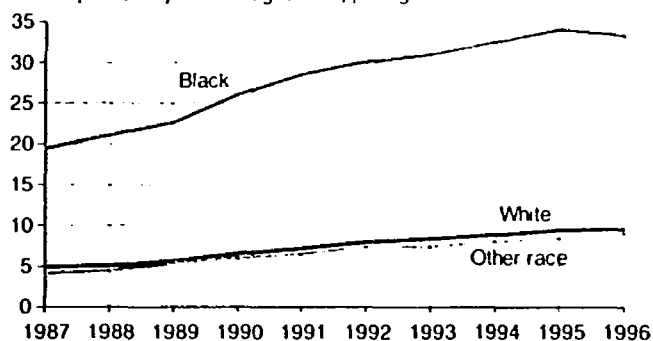
Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. Nearly all juveniles of Hispanic ethnicity are included in the white racial category.

Source: Authors' adaptation of Stahl et al.'s *Juvenile court statistics 1996*.

From 1987 through 1996, case rates increased for all racial groups in all offense categories; rates for black juveniles remain well above those for whites and for those of other races

Person offense case rates

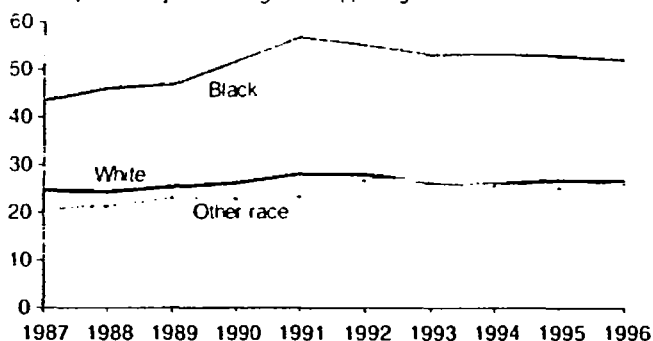
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



- Each year between 1987 and 1996, the person offense case rate for black juveniles was more than three times the rates for white juveniles and those of other races, although the gap narrowed over the years.
- The rate for black juveniles increased 69%, compared with 86% for white juveniles and 107% for those of other races.

Property offense case rates

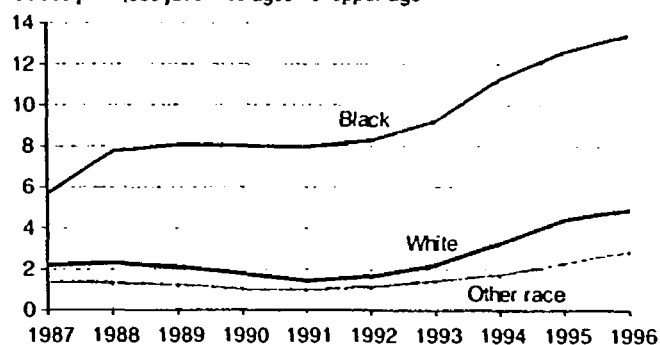
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



- From 1987 through 1996, the property offense case rates for whites and other races were about half the rates for blacks.
- For all racial groups, property offense case rates were at their peak in the early 1990's. The subsequent decline for black juveniles (8%) and white juveniles (6%) was similar.

Drug offense case rates

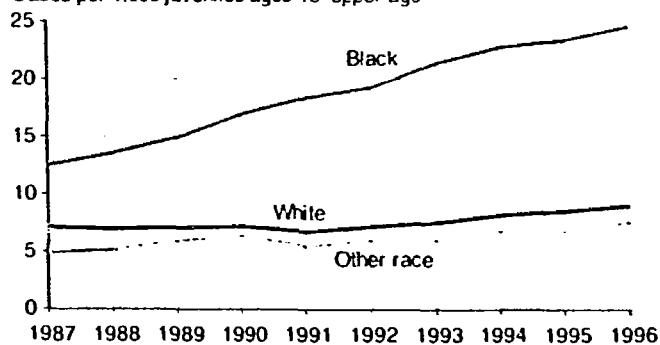
Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



- Between 1988 and 1991, the drug case rate remained virtually unchanged for black juveniles, but dropped 36% for white juveniles and 23% for those of other races.
- All racial groups had large increases in drug case rates between 1991 and 1996: 116% for whites, 132% for blacks, and 167% for youth of other races.

Public order offense case rates

Cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10–upper age



- Between 1987 and 1996, the public order case rates for whites and other races were less than half the rates for blacks.
- The increase in the public order case rate between 1987 and 1996 was substantially greater for black juveniles (94%) than for white juveniles (26%) or juveniles of other races (52%).

Source: Authors' analysis of NCJJ's National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile court case records 1987–1996 [machine-readable data files].

White juveniles were less likely to be detained than black juveniles and juveniles of other races

White youth were least likely to be detained

Secure detention was nearly twice as likely in 1996 for cases involving black youth as for cases involving whites, even after controlling for offense. Detention was least likely for cases involving white youth charged with property crimes. Detention was most likely for cases involving black youth charged with drug offenses.

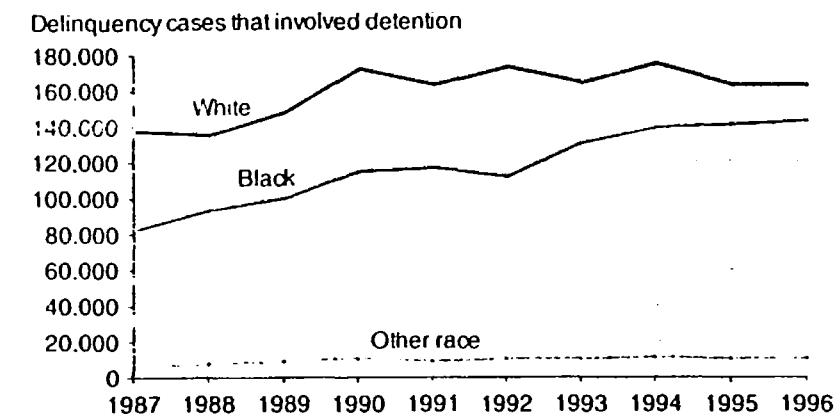
Most serious offense	Percent of cases that involved detention in 1996		
	White	Black	Other races
Delinquency	14%	27%	18%
Person	19	28	26
Property	11	22	15
Drugs	14	40	19
Public order	17	29	17

For blacks, growth in detained cases outpaced growth in delinquency cases overall

For black youth, the relative increase in the number of delinquency cases involving detention was greater than the relative increase in delinquency cases overall. For white juveniles and juveniles of other races, growth in the overall delinquency caseload was greater than growth in the detention caseload.

Race	Percent change 1987-1996	
	All cases	Detained cases
All races	49%	38%
White	39	18
Black	68	71
Other races	103	50

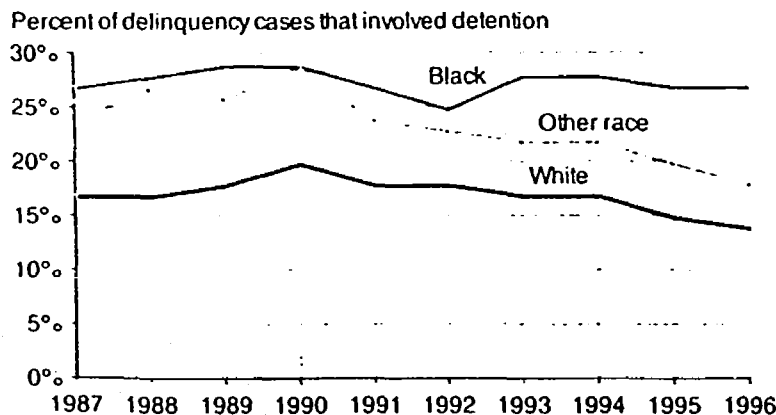
For black juveniles, the relative increase in the number of cases involving detention was nearly four times the increase for whites



■ For white juveniles, the number of delinquency cases involving detention increased 18% from 1987 to 1996. For black juveniles, the increase was 71%. For youth of other races, the increase was 50%.

Source: Authors' analysis of NCJJ's *National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile court case records 1987-1996* [machine-readable data files].

Compared with 1987, the use of detention in delinquency cases in 1996 remained about the same for black juveniles but declined for white juveniles and juveniles of other races



Source: Authors' analysis of NCJJ's *National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile court case records 1987-1996* [machine-readable data files].

Black youth were overrepresented in detention caseloads in 1996

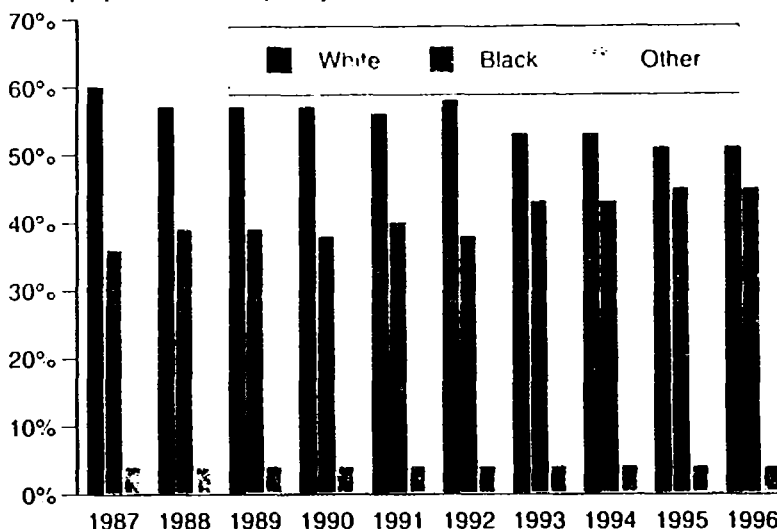
As a result of their greater probability of detention in 1996, black youth were overrepresented in the detention caseload, compared with their proportions in the overall delinquency caseload. While black youth made up 30% of all delinquency cases processed in 1996, they were involved in 45% of detained cases. This overrepresentation was greatest for drug offenses: blacks accounted for 33% of all drug cases processed, but 59% of drug cases detained.

Most serious offense	Percent of cases that involved black juveniles in 1996	
	All cases	Detained cases
Delinquency	30%	45%
Person	38	46
Property	26	40
Drugs	33	59
Public order	32	45

In all offense categories, youth of other races made up less than 5% of all cases processed and of those involving detention.

Black juveniles accounted for a greater share of delinquency cases involving detention in 1996 than in 1987

Race proportion of delinquency cases that involved detention



■ In 1987, blacks accounted for 36% of the detention caseload; by 1995, their proportion had increased to 45%, where it remained in 1996. Juveniles of other races remained at 4% of the detention caseload throughout the period from 1987 through 1996.

Source: Authors' analysis of NCJJ's *National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile court case records 1987-1996* [machine-readable data files].

Disproportionate minority confinement is a priority issue for OJJDP

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended (the Act), establishes four custody-related requirements. One of these core requirements is the "disproportionate confinement of minority youth" requirement (1992), which specifies that States determine the existence and extent of the problem in their State and demonstrate

efforts to reduce it where it exists. States must agree to comply with requirements to receive Formula Grants under the Act's provisions. This includes submitting plans outlining their strategy for meeting these requirements. Noncompliance with the core requirements results in the loss of 25% of the State's annual Formula Grants program allocation.

As of 1998, 55 of 57 eligible States and territories are participating in the Formula Grants program. The vast majority are in compliance with the core requirements. (For more information on the disproportionate minority confinement requirement and other core requirements, see page 88 of *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report*.)

Minorities accounted for 7 in 10 youth held in custody for a violent offense

More than 6 in 10 juveniles in residential placement were minority youth

In 1997, two-thirds of all juveniles in custody in public facilities were minorities as were just over half of all juveniles in private facilities.

Race/ethnicity	Percent of juveniles in residential placement on October 29, 1997		
	Total	Public	Private
Total	100%	100%	100%
White	37	34	46
Minority	63	66	54
Black	40	40	39
Hispanic	18	21	11
Amer. Indian	2	1	2
Asian	2	2	2

The racial/ethnic profile of juveniles held in 1997 is similar to the profile of those held in 1995

Data from the 1995 Children in Custody census show race proportions similar to those derived from the CJRP data.

Race/ethnicity	Percent of juveniles in custody on February 15, 1995		
	Total	Public	Private
Total	100%	100%	100%
White	37	32	53
Minority	63	68	47
Black	40	43	34
Hispanic	19	21	10
Amer. Indian	2	1	2
Asian	2	3	1

In 1995, more than two-thirds of all juveniles in custody in public facilities were minorities as were just under half of all juveniles in private facilities.

Non-Hispanic black juveniles account for 55% of juveniles in residential placement for robbery but only 30% of juveniles in residential placement for a status offense

Most serious offense	Percent of juvenile offenders in residential placement on October 29, 1997					
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
Total juveniles in residential placement	100%	37%	40%	18%	2%	2%
Delinquency	100	36	41	19	1	2
Person	100	31	43	21	1	3
Criminal homicide	100	19	44	30	2	5
Sexual assault	100	51	33	12	2	1
Robbery	100	16	55	24	1	3
Aggravated assault	100	26	41	26	2	4
Simple assault	100	41	38	16	2	2
Other person	100	41	40	15	1	2
Property	100	43	35	17	2	2
Burglary	100	46	32	18	2	2
Theft	100	45	37	15	1	1
Auto theft	100	36	38	20	2	3
Arson	100	52	29	17	1	1
Other property	100	42	38	16	1	2
Drug	100	23	56	19	1	1
Trafficking	100	14	64	21	<1	1
Other drug	100	26	54	18	1	1
Public order	100	38	38	20	2	2
Weapons	100	24	45	27	1	3
Other public order	100	48	33	15	2	2
Technical violation	100	40	37	19	2	1
Violent Crime Index*	100	27	45	23	1	3
Property Crime Index**	100	43	35	17	2	2
Status offense	100	59	30	7	2	1

■ Non-Hispanic black juveniles accounted for more than 6 in 10 juveniles in residential placement for drug trafficking and more than 5 in 10 in residential placement for other drug offenses.

■ Non-Hispanic white juveniles accounted for the majority of juveniles in residential placement for sexual assault, arson, and status offenses.

Note: Race proportions do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity. Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

*Includes criminal homicide, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

**Includes burglary, theft, auto theft, and arson.

Source: Authors' analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement 1997* [machine-readable data file].

Fewer than 3 in 10 non-Hispanic white juveniles were placed for a person offense, compared with nearly 4 in 10 Hispanic juveniles and non-Hispanic black juveniles

Most serious offense	Percent of juvenile offenders in residential placement on October 29, 1997					
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
Total juveniles in residential placement	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Delinquency	93	90	95	97	91	97
Person	33	28	36	38	32	45
Criminal homicide	2	1	2	3	2	5
Sexual assault	5	7	4	4	5	2
Robbery	9	4	12	12	6	15
Aggravated assault	9	6	9	13	10	16
Simple assault	6	7	6	5	8	5
Other person	2	2	2	2	1	2
Property	30	35	27	28	32	32
Burglary	12	14	10	12	13	13
Theft	7	8	6	5	6	4
Auto theft	6	6	6	7	8	10
Arson	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other property	4	5	4	4	3	4
Drug	9	5	12	9	4	4
Trafficking	3	1	5	3	0	1
Other drug	6	4	7	6	4	3
Public order	9	9	9	10	9	9
Weapons	4	3	4	6	3	5
Other public order	5	7	5	4	7	4
Technical violation	12	13	11	12	14	8
Violent Crime Index*	25	18	28	31	23	38
Property Crime Index**	26	30	22	24	29	28
Status offense	7	10	5	3	9	3

■ Robbery was the most serious offense for a greater proportion of black, Hispanic, and Asian juveniles than white or American Indian juveniles in residential placement.

■ Drug offenses were the most serious offense for a greater proportion of black juveniles than other juveniles in residential placement.

Note: Race proportions do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

*Includes criminal homicide, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault.

**Includes burglary, theft, auto theft, and arson

Source: Authors' analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement 1997* [machine-readable data file].

Half of females in residential placement were minorities

Minorities were somewhat less disproportionate in the female custody population than in the male custody population.

Race/ethnicity	Percent of juveniles in residential placement on October 29, 1997		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	100%	100%	100%
White	37	36	49
Minority	63	64	51
Black	40	41	33
Hispanic	18	19	13
Amer. Indian	2	1	2
Asian	2	2	1

Females accounted for a slightly greater proportion of white than minority youth in custody

The female proportion of juveniles in residential placement varied by race and ethnicity. Females accounted for 18% of nonminority white juveniles in residential placement. Among minorities overall, females accounted for 11% of juveniles in residential placement; however, the female proportion was 21% for American Indians and only 9% for Hispanics and Asians.

Race/ethnicity	Percent of juveniles in residential placement on October 29, 1997		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	100%	86%	14%
White	100	82	18
Minority	100	89	11
Black	100	89	11
Hispanic	100	91	9
Amer. Indian	100	79	21
Asian	100	91	9

On the 1997 census day, minority offenders had been in residential placement longer than other juveniles

Juveniles in residential placement

Information on length of stay is key to understanding the justice system's handling of juveniles in residential placement. The Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP), first conducted in October 1997, captures information on the number of days since admission for each juvenile in residential placement up until the date of the census. The CJRP looks both at juveniles detained while awaiting adjudication or disposition and committed juveniles (those adjudicated, disposed, and placed in the facility). While the data cannot determine complete length of stay, the CJRP does provide an overall profile of the time juveniles had been in the facility at the time of the census—a 1-day snapshot of time in the facility. The CJRP also collects individual-level data regarding juveniles in facilities, providing juvenile justice policymakers with a more

complete look at who is in the facilities and how long they have been detained or committed.

Minorities had been in facilities longer than nonminority whites

Among committed juveniles, minorities had been in the facility an average of 193 days. In comparison, committed nonminority whites had been in the facility an average of 174 days—2 weeks less. A similar pattern was found among detained juveniles. Detained minority juveniles had been in the facility an average of 1 week longer than nonminority whites (43 days vs. 36 days).

Demographic differences in time in the facility reflect differences in offense profiles

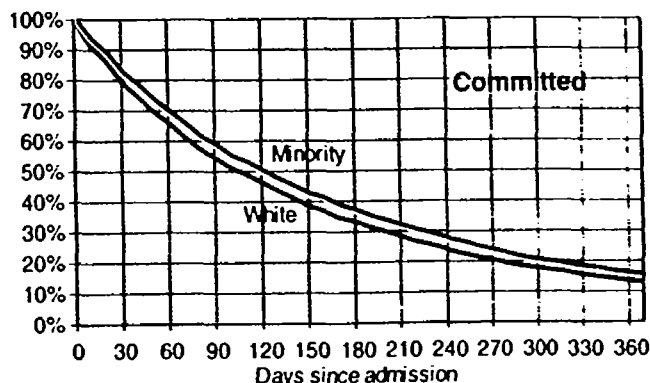
Juveniles held for violent offenses had been in placement longer on

average than other juveniles. Overall, committed delinquents had been in the facility an average of just over 6 months (186 days). Juveniles committed for Violent Crime Index offenses, in comparison, had been in the facility an average of nearly 9 months (266 days). Findings were similar for detained juveniles.

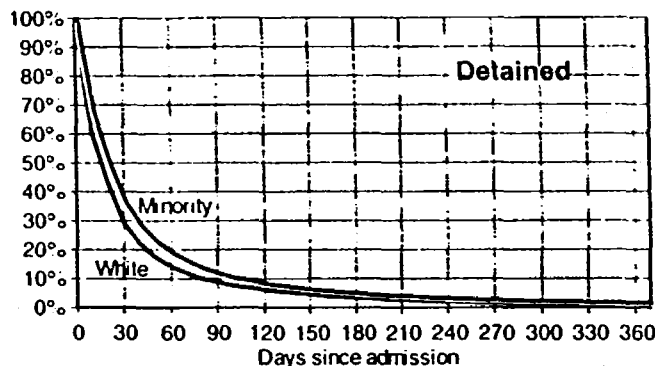
A closer look at the 1997 CJRP finding that minority youth had been in placement longer than their nonminority white counterparts indicates this finding is attributable to differences in offense profiles; minorities had larger proportions of person offenders, particularly violent person offenders, in their population. Within individual offense categories, demographic differences in time in the facility were negligible.

Half of committed minority juveniles had been in the facility at least 17 weeks—half of committed whites had been held at least 15 weeks

Percent of residents remaining in placement



Percent of residents remaining in placement



- Among committed juveniles, 37% of minority juveniles had been in the facility at least 180 days, compared with 33% of nonminority white juveniles.
- Among the detained population, 36% of minority juveniles had been in the facility at least 30 days, compared with 29% of nonminority white juveniles.

Source: Authors' analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement 1997* [machine-readable data file].

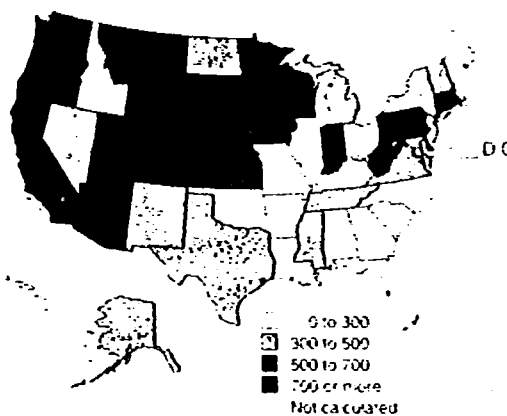
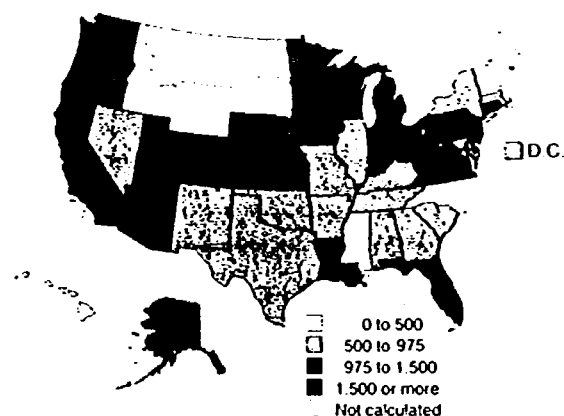
Nationally, custody rates for black juveniles were substantially higher than rates for other groups

For every 100,000 non-Hispanic black juveniles in the population, 1,018 were in a residential placement facility on October 29, 1997—for Hispanics the rate was 515, and for non-Hispanic whites it was 204

Custody rate (per 100,000)						Custody rate (per 100,000)					
State*	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	State*	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
U.S. total	204	1,018	515	525	203	Missouri	163	741	241	43	69
Alabama	202	650	285	130	96	Montana	221	-	766	521	-
Alaska	289	1,055	372	734	352	Nebraska	234	1,754	716	1,417	177
Arizona	244	975	515	214	74	Nevada	382	942	448	1,250	297
Arkansas	106	533	111	0	45	New Hampshire	143	-	479	0	266
California	299	1,819	654	548	268	New Jersey	71	1,007	405	246	18
Colorado	238	1,397	705	617	206	New Mexico	169	905	498	220	251
Connecticut	160	2,225	1,276	-	90	New York	152	886	394	603	53
Delaware	132	1,195	582	0	0	North Carolina	108	425	32	140	97
Dist. Of Columbia	0	855	204	0	0	North Dakota	261	-	391	1,203	0
Florida	243	980	203	108	109	Ohio	205	1,105	404	315	83
Georgia	240	952	129	61	121	Oklahoma	123	688	214	282	59
Hawaii	65	212	74	-	120	Oregon	326	1,505	681	1,046	267
Idaho	139	-	160	330	236	Pennsylvania	137	1,348	929	-	148
Illinois	127	943	240	459	39	Rhode Island	220	1,799	1,287	-	592
Indiana	268	1,168	521	58	53	South Carolina	238	753	0	0	30
Iowa	239	2,250	736	1,700	243	South Dakota	356	-	2,401	1,204	-
Kansas	249	1,767	596	604	475	Tennessee	226	843	415	209	133
Kentucky	174	967	78	-	100	Texas	155	853	383	203	94
Louisiana	231	1,140	157	119	300	Utah	188	1,400	713	693	561
Maine	210	-	198	-	265	Vermont	66	-	-	0	0
Maryland	123	592	263	115	46	Virginia	204	997	355	230	174
Massachusetts	96	804	582	79	224	Washington	246	1,592	520	787	201
Michigan	205	1,171	406	293	305	West Virginia	156	1,230	511	-	-
Minnesota	155	1,676	515	1,690	417	Wisconsin	206	1,756	801	448	668
Mississippi	129	319	336	60	283	Wyoming	454	-	846	1,243	-

Custody rate for black juveniles

Custody rate for Hispanic juveniles



*State where the offense occurred.

- Too few juveniles in the population to calculate a reliable rate

Note: The custody rate is the number of juveniles in residential placement per 100,000 juveniles ages 10 through the upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction in each State. U.S. total includes 3,401 juveniles in private facilities for whom State of offense was not reported. Race rates do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

Source: Authors' analysis of OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement 1997* [machine-readable data files] and Bureau of the Census' *Estimates of the population of States by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin 1990-1997* [machine-readable data files]

Males, 17-year-olds, minorities, and person offenders predominate among youth sent to adult prisons

Youth under age 18 accounted for 2% of new court commitments to State adult prisons

Thirty-six States (containing 81% of the 1996 U.S. population ages 10-17) contributed data for 1992-1996 to the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP). These States reported approximately 5,600 new court commitments to their adult prison systems involving youth under 18. These youth accounted for nearly 2% of all new court commitments. Nearly 3 in 4 of these youth were 17 years old at admission. States with an upper age of juvenile jurisdiction below 17 accounted for half of all under-18 admissions.

The under-18 proportion of new admissions varied by offense

Under-18 youth accounted for 4% of new admissions for person offenses, 7% of new admissions for robbery, 5% of those for murder, and 3% of those for aggravated assault and weapons offenses. For all other offense categories, the under-18 proportion was 2% or less.

New court commitments to State prison:

Most serious offense	Under-18 proportion
All offenses	2%
Person	4
Murder	5
Sexual assault	1
Robbery	7
Aggravated assault	3
Property	2
Burglary	2
Larceny-theft	1
Motor vehicle theft	2
Arson	2
Drugs	1
Trafficking	1
Public order	1
Weapons	3

Note: General offense categories include offenses not detailed.

More than three-quarters of youth newly admitted to State prison were minorities

Minorities made up a greater proportion of new court commitments involving youth under age 18 than of those involving older offenders. Blacks accounted for the largest proportion of new prison admissions for both age groups.

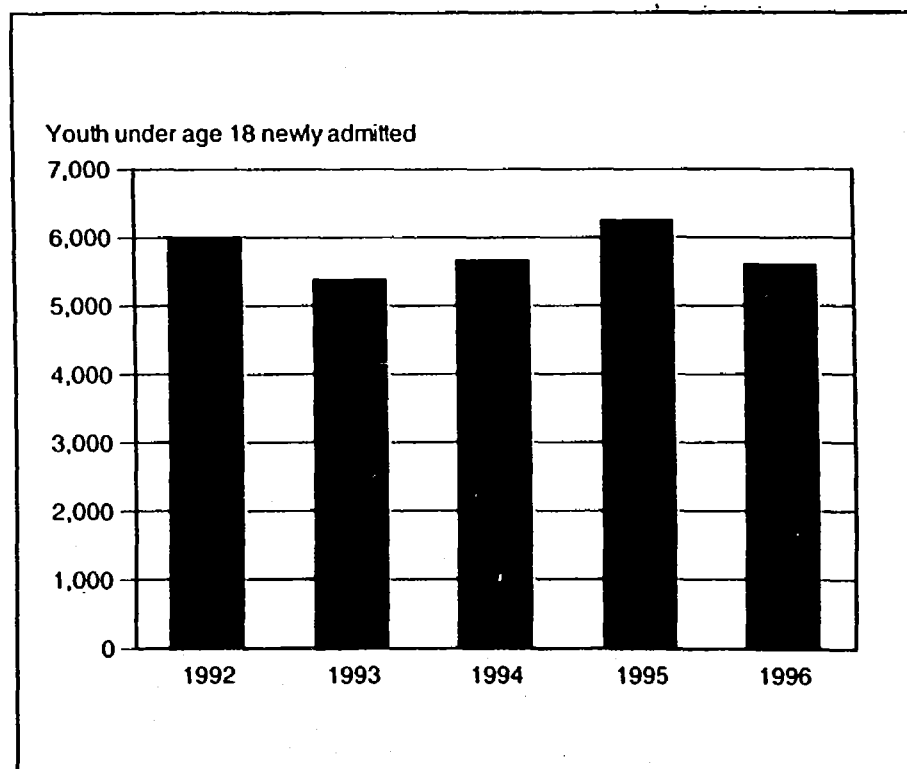
New court commitments to State prison:

Race/ethnicity	Age at admission	
	Under 18	18 or older
Total	100%	100%
White, not Hispanic	23	35
Minority	77	65
Black	60	46
Hispanic	15	18
American Indian	1	1
Asian	1	<1

The minority proportion of new admissions varied by offense category. Drug offenses had the greatest proportion of minority admissions for both age groups.

New court commitments to State prison:

Most serious offense Race/ethnicity	Age at admission	
	Under 18	18 or older
Person	100%	100%
White, not Hispanic	17	35
Minority	83	65
Property	100%	100%
White, not Hispanic	46	46
Minority	54	54
Drugs	100%	100%
White, not Hispanic	5	22
Minority	95	78
Public order	100%	100%
White, not Hispanic	28	47
Minority	72	53



Washington, DC 20531

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

PRINTED ON STANDARD
MONTAGE & FEES PAID
DOJ OJJDP
PERMIT NO. G 91

|||||

*****5-DIGIT 85007
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
DIRECTOR
STE 100
1700 W WASHINGTON ST
PHOENIX AZ 85007



Bulletin

NCJ 179007

Sources

Information for this Bulletin was taken/adapted from chapters 3, 5, 6, and 7 of *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report*. For full listings of sources for these chapters, see pages 84, 140, 183, and 213 of the *National Report*.

Resources

Answers to frequently asked questions about juvenile justice statistics as well as periodic updates of data presented in *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report* are available on the Internet in the OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book, which can be accessed through the OJJDP home page at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org through the JJ Facts & Figures prompt.

HOW TO GET YOUR FREE COPY

Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report (NCJ 178257) is available online from the OJJDP Web site (www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org) under the JJ Facts & Figures section and the Publications section or can be ordered from OJJDP's Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse. Send an e-mail to puborder@ncjrs.org; call 800-638-8736 (select option 2); or write to the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000. Be sure to ask for NCJ 178257.

For information on OJJDP initiatives related to the reduction of juvenile crime, violence, and victimization, contact the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (JJC) at www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org or call 800-638-8736.

Acknowledgments

Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1999 National Report, from which this Bulletin is drawn, was prepared by the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ). The authors are Howard N. Snyder and Melissa Sickmund. The *National Report* benefited from the assistance of many individuals in addition to the authors, including staff at NCJJ, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse.

Points of view or opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of OJJDP or the U.S. Department of Justice.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

ARIZONA STATE LEGISLATURE
Forty-fourth Legislature – First Regular Session

**MINORITY YOUTH OVERREPRESENTATION
IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM STUDY COMMITTEE**

Minutes of Meeting
Wednesday, December 15, 1999
Senate Hearing Room 4 – 1:30 p.m.

(Tape 1, Side A)

Chairman Verkamp called the meeting to order at 1:42 p.m. The secretary noted the attendance.

Members Present

Senator Aguirre
Senator Bennett
Alice Bustillo
Don Coury
David Gaspar
Dr. Joe Parham

Representative Verkamp, Chairman
Representative Loreda
David Quantz
Maria Quecada
Meg Wuebbels

Members Absent

Senator Spitzer
Dr. Charles McLeod
Judge William O'Neil
Donald Shaw

Representative Voss
Terry Stewart

Speakers

Jodi Jerich, Research Analyst, Judiciary Committee, Arizona House of Representatives
Esteban Veloz, Superintendent, Director's Office, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections
(DJC)

Frank Carmen, Director, Juvenile Justice Services Division, AOC
Gerald Richard II, Chairman, Commission on Minorities, Arizona Supreme Court
Dennis Pickering, Chair, Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission
Marshall Porter, representing himself

Guests

Patty Cordoba, Juvenile Justice Specialist, Division for Children, Governor's Office
Dennis Connell, Chair, Minority Youth Issues, Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission
Glenn Davis, Minority Counsel, Senate
Marshall Porter, representing himself
Rick Pyper, Research Analyst, Judiciary Committee, Arizona Senate
Jim Garcia, Contract Officer, Arizona Supreme Court

MINORITY YOUTH OVERREPRESENTATION
IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
December 15, 1999

Judy Gragg, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections

At Chairman Verkamp's request, the Members introduced themselves.

Representative Loredó recounted his prior work in the realm of minority social services, and he explained that the issues discussed by the Committee would not be new, per se. He explained that it is important for these issues to be discussed at the legislative level because the changes that must take place will inevitably come before the Legislature. For this reason, it is important that a report on minority youth overrepresentation in the criminal justice system be generated at this level.

At Chairman Verkamp's request, the attendees introduced themselves.

Representative Loredó moved that Representative Verkamp be elected Chairman of the Study Committee on Minority Youth Overrepresentation in the Criminal Justice System. The motion carried.

Chairman Verkamp noted that Representative Loredó was instrumental in bringing the topic of the study committee to the legislative level.

Jodi Jerich, Research Analyst, Judiciary Committee, Arizona House of Representatives, presented a prepared statement (Attachment 1) and distributed a packet of supporting information (Attachment 2).

Esteban Veloz, Superintendent, Director's Office, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (DJC), when called to present testimony, deferred to David Gaspar, Director, Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (DJC).

Mr. Gaspar acknowledged the overrepresentation of Hispanic youth in the criminal justice system and that such representation is approximately 45 percent. For this reason, DJC has, beginning in 1998, undergone changes in staffing to accommodate the clientele they serve. At that time, Mr. Veloz was appointed to spearhead this initiative. Mr. Gaspar distributed the New Commitment Fact Sheet (Attachment 3).

Mr. Veloz made the following points in his presentation to the Committee:

- The agency is seeking to re-invent itself and its mission in order to address the issue of overrepresentation.
- Employing the most appropriate staff is a key component.
- Improving the agency will benefit the community by supporting healthier families and lower recidivism.
- Before staffing changes were made, there was approximately 15 percent staff that could speak Spanish though the Hispanic juvenile population was approximately 48 percent.
- Other state juvenile corrections agencies were investigated in an effort to implement sound improvements. The State of Oregon was specifically researched due to their recent lawsuit (Sardinas vs. Oregon) regarding minority and juvenile corrections issues.

- DJC has entered into partnerships with the City of Phoenix, the Governor's Office, the Arizona Supreme Court, and various Hispanic and tribal communities, among other groups, to impact this issue.

Mr. Veloz briefly overviewed the weeklong Cultural Competency Diversity Conference that took place in Phoenix, in which a Cultural Competency Team was brought in from Oregon to train approximately 100 participants from the State universities and local municipalities.

Senator Bennett stated his understanding that staffing improvements were made to accommodate the large percentage of Spanish-speaking clientele. Mr. Veloz explained that, in addition to such objectives, the agency sought to improve the skill level of its staff, particularly in the realm of cultural literacy. Senator Bennett asked Mr. Veloz if he anticipated that such a tailoring of staff to the clientele would correct the current overrepresentation or prevent future influx of minorities into the criminal justice system. Mr. Veloz explained that all of the issues relating to juvenile corrections are interrelated and that work must be done on all fronts to achieve the desired results. Senator Bennett asked if the overrepresentation is due to a level of recidivism that is not mirrored in the non-minority juvenile population. Mr. Veloz indicated that the rate of recidivism, for all age groups, has not increased; however, the general influx of juvenile offenders has increased.

Dr. Parham asked Mr. Veloz to comment on the educational requirements of DJC applicants and staff members. Mr. Veloz explained that DJC is structurally similar to a self-contained city and that there is a need to staff a variety of positions/services with individuals at varying skill levels. Dr. Parham noted that the Hispanic population would soon be the national majority.

Representative Loredó recounted his personal experience with inner-city caseworkers whose life experience was of the suburbs. As a result of their cultural illiteracy, the clientele easily manipulated them. Furthermore, as outsiders, these caseworkers were unable to network within the community and take advantage of available resources. He noted that community service organizations compete for contracts awarded by state agencies; however, relatively few referrals are made to them. He asked how this disconnect can be corrected. Mr. Veloz related the extensive community outreach efforts that he, Mr. Gaspar and DJC have initiated or supported to address such issues. Mr. Gaspar indicated that DJC must continue to advertise, train and encourage culturally appropriate individuals to participate in the process, whether as staff or as providers.

Dr. Parham asked if racism is being corrected or abated among the juvenile population, considering that the population in adult correctional facilities are clearly divided among racial lines. Mr. Gaspar indicated that, in today's juvenile facilities, the population is not segregated. He noted that the racial proclivities of staff are beyond their control; however DJC does provide/require in-service training programs. He added that, of the total population, only approximately a dozen juveniles, at any one time, are placed under restrictions as a result of their behavior.

Senator Bennett revisited his concerns and questions regarding recidivism. Mr. Gaspar stated that two recent studies indicate the recidivism rate to be between 20 and 24 percent. He explained that, in each study, a population was revisited each year for four years and that the minority overrepresentation among the recidivist group is consistent and proportionate with the

minority overrepresentation of those who go to jail for the first time ("initial commitments"). Senator Bennett clarified that he wanted to know whether the issue of minority overrepresentation resides in the rate of initial commitments, the rate of recidivism, or if it is a mixture of the two. Mr. Gaspar opined that the overrepresentation of minorities occurs among initial commitments, and that the rate of recidivism is statistically consistent with those who are incarcerated for the first time.

Mr. Quantz opined that DJC is "not the problem" and requested the Chairman to move forward.

Frank Carmen, Director, Juvenile Justice Services Division, AOC, distributed a packet of information (Attachment 4). Mr. Carmen reviewed the graph on population profiles and suggested that an overrepresentation of minorities does not particularly exist among those juveniles referred to the juvenile system initially. However, he indicated that the deeper one goes into the system the more disproportionate the population becomes. However, Mr. Carmen stated, the data does not suggest that the criminal justice system is out to get minority youth.

Mr. Carmen echoed the sentiments of Representative Loreda and suggested that the system fails minority youth when it does not provide sufficient treatment opportunities and resources to youth and their families. He speculated that the reason for this failing could be cultural insensitivity or a lack of quality minority providers or any number of problems. With regard to minority providers, Mr. Carmen submitted that the Legislature must decide whether or not they should be used as a matter of course when referring minority youth and whether or not they should be held to the same standard as other providers.

Gerald Richard II, Chairman, Commission on Minorities, Arizona Supreme Court, informed the Committee that, beginning in 1991, cultural awareness has been an important component of law enforcement officer training. In fact, it is now a requirement. Mr. Richard explained that this is important because, as a general rule, the first contact a youth has with the criminal justice system is via law enforcement officers. Mr. Richard shared with the Committee a 1993 statistic that he characterized as "astounding," specifically that 7 out of 10 African American minorities are tied to the criminal system in one way or another.

(Tape 1, Side B)

Such an extreme overrepresentation of African Americans in the juvenile justice system brought about a change in the services provided to this clientele. The result was greater cultural sensitivity and consideration from the judiciary, law enforcement, state agencies, and treatment providers. However, Mr. Richard added, such consideration still needs to come from the community of prosecutors and criminal defense attorneys. He added that cultural awareness has also been topical in local town hall meetings and the subject of various school programs.

Senator Bennett asked if these cultural awareness efforts appear to be bringing about the anticipated results. Mr. Richard deferred the question to Patty Cordoba, Juvenile Justice Specialist, Division for Children, Governor's Office, and Donna Noriega, Juvenile Services Division, Administrative Office of the Courts, both of whom were present.

Mr. Richard pointed out that it is a challenge to the justice system when a minority youth appears before the judiciary with no apparent support system. Typically, parents, mentors, and

community leaders, such as pastors and educators, are unable to take "time off" to accompany the youth to the hearing. As a result, punishment and detention seem to be the only alternative. However, Mr. Richard demonstrated with a personal example, when the youth is accompanied by a support system that is willing and able to serve the process by encouraging, monitoring, and holding the youth accountable, even a seemingly hopeless situation can be turned into a success story. He asserted that such a "holistic approach" will go farther to address the problem than mere punishment.

Dennis Pickering, Chair, Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission, made the following points when addressing the Committee:

- By addressing the specific issue of minority overrepresentation, there will be an improvement of the system in general.
- The Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission is a product of the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 and was established to address the following issues:
 - A growing number of juveniles residing in the adult jail system.
 - Adequate separation in cases when juveniles and adults reside in the same jail system.
 - Secure confinement of status offenders, i.e. smoking and truancy.
 - De-institutionalization of the overrepresentation of minority crime.
- It is not coincidental that many of the same "key players" attend meetings of this nature. There has been an effort by the various governmental branches to work in a concerted way on this problem. Oftentimes, agency heads, such as Mr. Gaspar, have gone above and beyond the call of duty to make the system work.
- Though there may be verifiable evidence that the national trend of crime is decreasing, it is also verifiable that Arizona ranks as "the second worst in the nation" with regard to crime.
- The Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission has initiated pilot projects to stimulate activity in the juvenile prevention and accountability arena. Additionally, the Commission sponsors local review committees to assess ongoing juvenile justice issues in the community and also provides a funding source to address them.

Mr. Quantz asked if the Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission funds community-based prevention programs, as directed in A. R. S. § 8-321 and S.B. 1446 (juvenile justice; implement proposition 102). Mr. Pickering explained that the Governor appoints the Commission and that the federal government funds it. Mr. Quantz asked if the Commission gives money directly to the community programs or if it is disbursed through the Administrative Office of the Courts. Mr. Pickering explained that the Commission has five different federal formula block grants that are disbursed in different ways. Some funds are given directly to community providers while others are given to municipal levels of government, which then partner with local providers.

Mr. Quantz informed the Members that he was one of the authors of S.B. 1446 and that it contained a great deal more than the direct filing of juveniles in adult court, which was the subject of media focus. He indicated that the bill offers more than this. He explained that Proposition 102 and S.B. 1446 removed the decision of where juveniles are sent for treatment from the courts and shifted it to the Legislature and the Executive Branch. Additionally, they decide where the funds go and which children receive them. Mr. Quantz further explained that A. R. S. § 8-321 allows community-based neighborhood prevention programs to be established

without the permission of the courts. He noted that, in fact, this is what is happening and he cited the Community Justice Boards (Attachment 5) in Pima County as an example.

Mr. Quantz pointed out that community prevention programs such as Community Justice Boards are set up primarily in minority neighborhoods because they are typically not successful in Anglo neighborhoods. He speculated that this is because the Anglo community is invested in, if not preferential to, the current system. Mr. Quantz indicated that community prevention programs are proving themselves effective and have gained significant community support. He explained that if an Hispanic youth must travel out of his neighborhood and confer with a Caucasian Probation Officer and then return to his community, it is unlikely that the youth will be served by this. However, if the youth must meet with a person in his own community; a person who he knows and who knows him and his family, then the process does become effective. He added that when teachers, family members, and community leaders become involved in the probationary process, prevention programs truly succeed.

Mr. Quantz drew the Members' attention to the handout circulated by Mr. Pickering (Attachment 6); specifically, the "Underlying Factors that Contribute to Minority Overrepresentation, Juvenile Justice System." He lauded the statement and indicated that there are programs in Maricopa and Pima counties that are addressing these issues, however, they need funding. Mr. Quantz asserted that no new laws are necessary to accomplish this aim. Chairman Verkamp concurred. Mr. Pickering recounted his outreach activities with community advisory boards and the recipients of federal block grants. In response to a question by Dr. Parham, Mr. Quantz overviewed the method by which Community Justice Board process juvenile offenders.

Marshall Porter, representing himself, opined that to reduce minority overrepresentation in the system, it must be addressed at the "front end." He suggested that this is a key point and that it speaks to a need for greater cultural awareness within the system. Mr. Porter expressed a concern that juveniles, who are receiving targeted services while they are in a juvenile correctional facility, might not continue to receive adequate services once they are transferred to adult court. He explained that, in such cases, the juvenile system forgets about them once they are transferred to the adult system, which is not prepared for them. Mr. Porter wanted to know who, in the criminal justice system, is ultimately accountable for juveniles in these cases.

Chairman Verkamp noted that he opposed the legislation for automatic transfer of juveniles when it was under consideration at the Legislature. Mr. Porter asked the Study Committee what the legislation accomplished; specifically, did it actually bring about a reduction in recidivism or did it merely serve to lock up more and younger juveniles. He asked if this was the "group" to request that the law be reviewed. Chairman Verkamp noted that some efforts have been made to evaluate the system; however, such efforts have been deemed ineffective and wasteful by some. Chairman Verkamp added that an effective way to evaluate the true repercussions of the legislation would be to study the year before the legislation was adopted and the three or four years that followed. Mr. Porter stated his understanding that the purpose of the Study Committee is to assess and improve the system and he asked the Members how the process can be moved forward.

Chairman Verkamp clarified that one of the primary purposes of the Study Committee is to assess the juvenile justice system for shortcomings in the context of new and applicable statutes.

He added that obvious factors, such as economic inequality, must also be taken into consideration when addressing minority overrepresentation in the system.

Representative Loredó expressed frustration over a Legislature that has recently failed to support proposed legislation that would have addressed the issues at hand. He noted that \$750,000 was spent on a report to assess the problem of minority overrepresentation, which yielded no new information, and yet, he opined, the Legislature would not likely appropriate even a fraction of that amount to implement a viable program. He acknowledged that the agencies involved in the process of finding a solution suffer increased scrutiny and attacks on their budgets. However, Representative Loredó suggested, there must be a collective effort to prioritize the issues at hand and then focus in on each issue with an aim to propose legislation. He conceded that such is his aim and agenda for the Study Committee.

Representative Loredó related a disappointing example of law enforcement and how it contributed to the overrepresentation issue. In this case, there was a particular church parking lot that attracted an after hours, minority teenage crowd. This situation was permitted to continue for a period of time, though suggestions were made to post visible "no trespassing" signs, inform the teens that their behavior was unacceptable, or barricade the parking lot. When law enforcement finally chose to address the trespassing issue, rather than informing the teens, or putting them on notice, a platoon of officers descended upon the teens and arrested them. Representative Loredó noted that there were other options available to the community and to local law enforcement, however, the system persists in targeting minorities.

Chairman Verkamp noted that the Study Committee might request a continuation from the Speaker of the House and the Senate President. Representative Loredó noted that the Study Committee was appointed just two weeks before it was set to expire and he suggested that such negligence is indicative of the problem.

Representative Loredó moved that a recommendation be made that the Study Committee on Minority Overrepresentation in the Criminal Justice System be continued as an ad hoc committee indefinitely. Dr. Parham seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Representative Loredó expressed regrets that the meeting coincided with the 3rd Special Session and that he looked forward to accomplishing more with the Members at the beginning of 2000.

Without objection, the meeting adjourned at 3:29 p.m.

Seth Goodman, Committee Secretary

(Original minutes, attachments, and tape are on file in the Chief Clerk's Office. Copy on file in the Office of the Senate Secretary.)

sg
1/7/00

Minority Youth Overrepresentation in the Criminal Justice Study Committee

The Study Committee

This study committee was created as part of the 1999 criminal code omnibus.

Briefly, the purpose of the committee is to study the issue of minority overrepresentation in the criminal justice system – including juveniles in adult prisons and juvenile facilities. A copy of the committee's purpose statement is posted at the top of the agenda.

The committee expires December 31, 1999. A report is due at that time.

Juvenile Justice in Arizona

In 1996, the Arizona voters approved Proposition 102, which was known as the "*Stop Juvenile Crime*" initiative.

In 1997, the Legislature enacted statutory changes and further expanded upon the Proposition. SB1446 increased punishments, and called for mandatory detention provisions.

It also set forth criteria for mandatory and discretionary transfer of juveniles from juvenile court to adult court.

General Overview on Crime

According to the Arizona Department of Corrections, the national crime rate has dropped for the past six consecutive years. In 1997, the last year with compiled statistics, the crime rate was at its lowest since 1974.

In Arizona, the serious crime rate (i.e., burglary, rape and aggravated assault) has dropped 37% over the past 23 years. For the past 6 years, the overall crime rate dropped 2.8%.

In 1997, Arizona had 327,734 reported crimes. There were 375 murders, 1,492 rapes, 7,547 robberies and 18,997 aggravated assaults.

There were 303,096 arrests made. 20.5% of the arrests were of juveniles.

Nationally, 2.8 million juveniles were arrested in 1997. The OJJDP reports that of those arrested 71% were White, 26% were Black, 1% were American Indian and 2% were Asian

According to the Maricopa County Prosecutor's 1998 Annual Report, juvenile petition filings were down in all crime classifications except for theft for this county.

Arizona has the 2nd highest crime rate among the 50 states, the 14th highest violent crime rate, the highest property crime rate and the 8th highest serious crime rate.

Increase in Prison Population

While crime rates have gone down, prison population has increased. Last year, the Arizona prison population grew 7.8% to a

total of 25,311. Arizona's prison population grew nearly 8,000 since 1993. Arizona's prison population is growing faster than the national trend.

According to an *Arizona Republic* article, the prison population is divided along racial lines as follows:

46.5% are white
14.7% are black
4.3% are Native Americans
22.8% are Mexican Americans
10.4% are Mexican nationals
1.3% are Asians and others

Juvenile Crime and Detention

According to the Arizona Association of Counties' 1999 Report, 1,090 juveniles were transferred to adult court in 1998. Of those, 410 were mandatory transfers either because of the severity of the crime or because they were chronic offenders.

Regarding juvenile detention, the OJJDP provided its 1999 Annual Report. It says:

- In 1996, black juveniles were referred to juvenile court at a rate more than double that for whites.
- While juveniles were less likely to be placed in a detention facility than black juveniles and juveniles of other races. (While black youth made up 30% of all delinquency cases in 1996, they were involved in 45% of the detained cases)
- In nearly all states, a disproportionate number of minorities were in residential placement in 1997.

- Disproportionate minority confinement often stems from disparity at early stages of case processing.

Juvenile Detention in Maricopa County

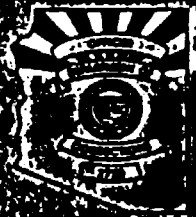
According to the Maricopa County Juvenile Court 1998 Report:

A total of 10,690 juveniles were detained in its two facilities (Durango and Southeast). This is an increase of 44 juveniles from 1997. The report breaks down by race those in juvenile detention.

For example in January, 1998:

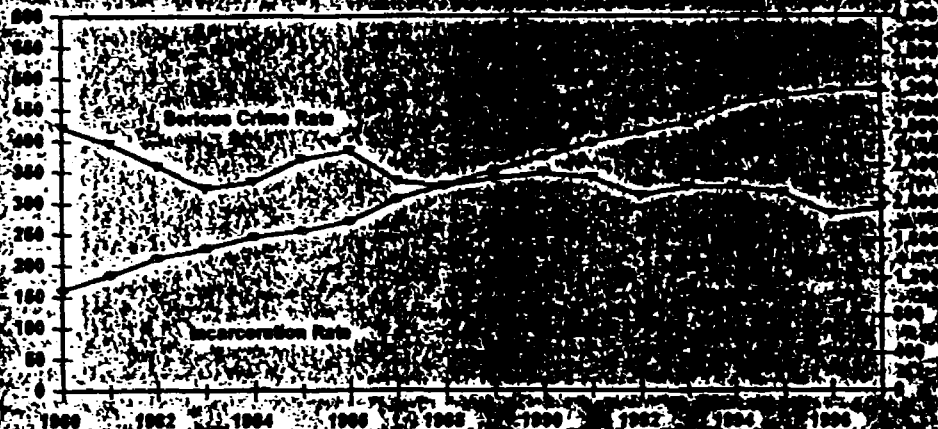
440 White juveniles
390 Hispanic juveniles
100 Black juveniles
25 Native American juveniles
10 other juveniles

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



THE FACTS ABOUT CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN ARIZONA

Serious Crime and Incarceration Rates

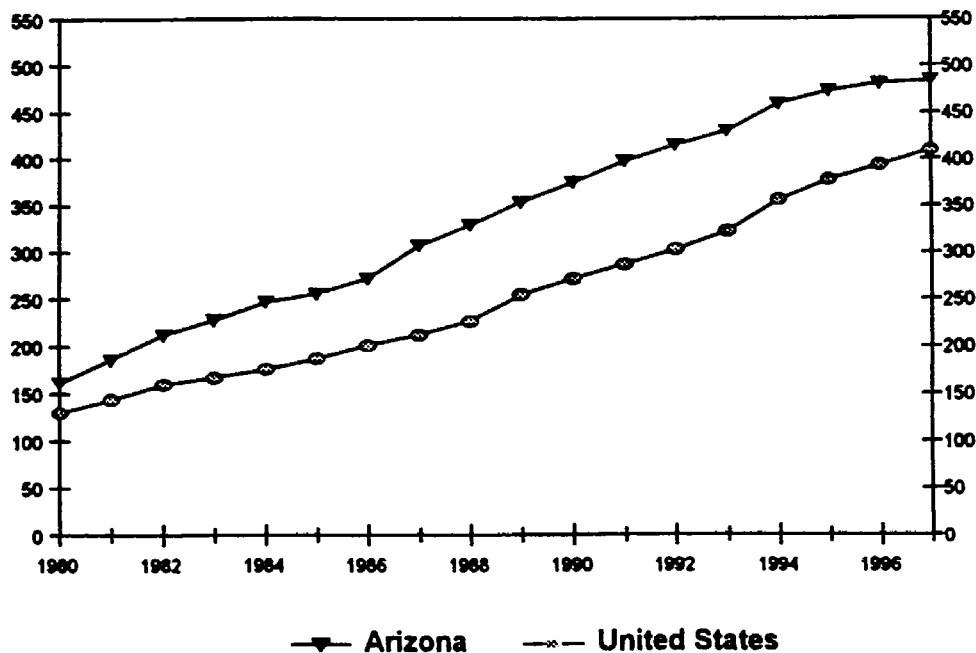


TERRY L. STEWART
Director

February 8, 1999

FACT: Between 1980 and 1997, the incarceration rate tripled both in Arizona and across the nation as a whole. Arizona's incarceration rate increased from 161 to 484 inmates per 100,000 population, while the national incarceration rate jumped from 130 to 410.

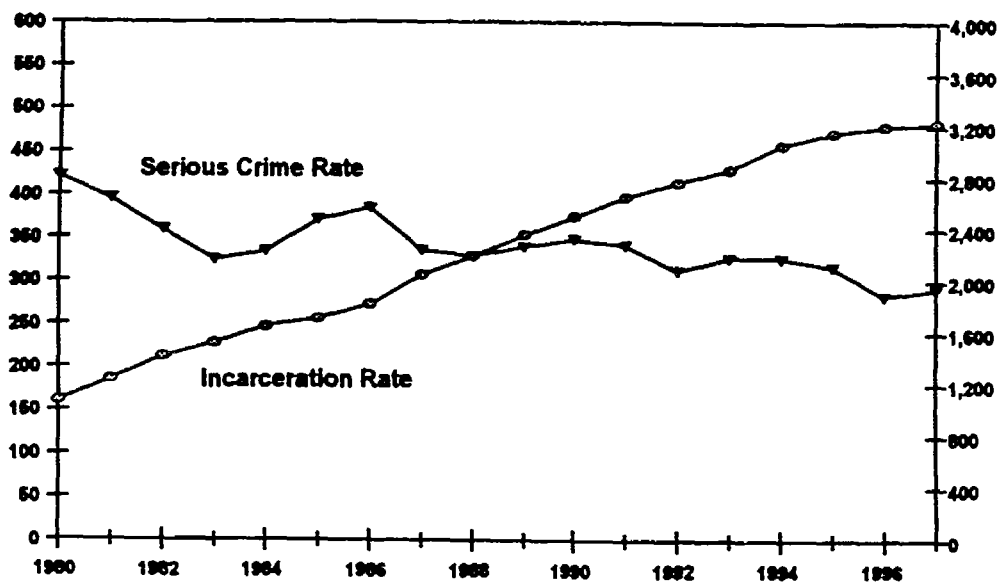
Incarceration Rate Trend Comparison Arizona and United States



Sources: Prisoners in 1984-1997, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice;
Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1994, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.

FACT: In Arizona, between 1980 and 1997, the serious crime rate dropped by 31% in conjunction with a 201% increase in the incarceration rate. Between 1991 and 1997, the serious crime rate dropped by 15% in line with a 22% jump in the incarceration rate.

Serious Crime and Incarceration Rates Arizona



Sources: Prisoners in 1984-1997, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice;
Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1994, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice;
Crime in the United States, 1980-1997, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.

FACT: The Arizona crime rate has exhibited no consistent upward or downward trend since 1973, however, the serious crime rate dropped by 37% from 1974 to 1997 (see p. 31).* The decrease in serious crime is associated with a 48% drop in burglary over the same period. Also, forcible rape has dropped by 24% since 1992, while aggravated assault has dropped by 18% since 1993.**

Between 1991 and 1997:

- The crime rate dropped by 2.8% (p. 31).
- The violent crime rate dropped by 7.0% (p. 31).
- The property crime rate dropped by 2.4% (p. 31).
- The serious crime rate dropped by 14.7% (p. 31).
- The homicide rate jumped by 5.1% (p. 32).
- The forcible rape rate dropped by 22.6% (p. 32).
- The robbery rate remained constant (p. 33).
- The aggravated assault rate dropped by 8.4% (p. 33).
- The burglary rate dropped by 17.9% (p. 34).
- The larceny/theft rate jumped by 0.4% (p. 34).
- The motor vehicle theft rate jumped by 12.7% (p. 34).

*Arizona crime rate data are not available prior to 1973.

**Nationally, burglary is down by 45% since 1980.

Sources: Crime in the United States, 1980-1997, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice;
Crime in Arizona, 1975-1997, Arizona Department of Public Safety.

FACT: Arizona has the 2nd highest crime rate in the nation.

States Ranked by Crime Rate, 1997

<u>State</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1) Florida	7,272	24) Arkansas	4,719
2) Arizona	7,195	25) Colorado	4,650
3) New Mexico	6,907	26) Mississippi	4,630
4) Louisiana	6,449	27) Kansas	4,564
5) Oregon	6,270	28) Ohio	4,515
6) South Carolina	6,134	29) Indiana	4,466
7) Nevada	6,065	30) Minnesota	4,414
8) Hawaii	6,023	31) Montana	4,408
9) Utah	5,996	32) Nebraska	4,284
10) Washington	5,926	33) Wyoming	4,181
11) Georgia	5,792	34) New Jersey	4,057
12) Maryland	5,653	35) Connecticut	3,984
13) Tennessee	5,512	36) Idaho	3,925
14) Oklahoma	5,495	37) New York	3,911
15) North Carolina	5,492	38) Virginia	3,876
16) Texas	5,481	39) Iowa	3,816
17) Alaska	5,273	40) Wisconsin	3,678
18) Illinois	5,141	41) Massachusetts	3,675
19) Delaware	5,138	42) Rhode Island	3,654
		43) Pennsylvania	3,432
NATIONAL AVERAGE	4,923	44) South Dakota	3,245
		45) Maine	3,132
20) Michigan	4,917	46) Kentucky	3,127
21) Alabama	4,890	47) Vermont	2,828
22) California	4,865	48) North Dakota	2,711
23) Missouri	4,815	49) New Hampshire	2,640
		50) West Virginia	2,469

Source: Crime in the United States, 1997, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.



A disappointed Lamar Alexander talks about his sixth-place finish in Iowa. The former Tennessee governor said he will "make a decision in the next day or two about whether to go forward."

Victoria Archo/Associated Press



Jim Cole/Associated Press

Quayle attributed his eighth-place showing to George W. Bush.

nes linger

Quartullo
unds and
ig better.

“

Inmate count surges

Arizona's prison population outpaces U.S. average in '98

By John Stanley
The Arizona Republic

Arizona's prison population grew 62.5 percent faster than the national average in 1998, according to a Department of Justice report released Sunday.

Arizona's growth rate was 7.8 percent, while the national rate was 4.8 percent.

Arizona held 1,827 more prisoners at the end of 1998 than at the end of 1997. America's prison population increased by almost 60,000 inmates during that same time.

At the end of 1998, the latest date for which national statistics have been compiled, state and federal prisons held 1,302,019 inmates. An

additional 592,462 adults were held in local jails, bringing the total incarcerated population to almost 1.9 million men and women.

That represents a 4.8 percent increase over 1997, but it's less than the average annual growth rate of 6.7 percent that U.S. prisons have experienced in the 1990s, according to the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics.

While crime rates are dropping, "three-strikes" laws and other sentencing reforms have made it more likely that convicted criminals will go to prison, said Allen Beck, co-author of the Justice Department

— Please see **INMATE**, Page A6

Smelly water is safe anyway

water at home, compared with 33 percent nationwide.

Twenty-eight percent use home water-filter systems, higher than the 19 percent of the nation's homeowners who use them.

As for drinking water straight

City water departments are bracing for an onslaught of calls over the next two months as algae buildups in water reservoirs typically give tap water a musty taste. It comes from compounds that algae release, called geosmin and MIB (methylisoborneol).

has right now to bring water as good as that in bottles to homes through municipal water systems. "But it's expensive," he said. "Your water bill would be as high as your electric bill."

Thomas Ropp can be reached at (802) 444-8820 or thomas.ropp@pnl.com.

Inmate count surges in Arizona

— INMATE, from Page A1

report. And once they are behind bars, they are likely to serve longer sentences.

A 40 percent increase in the number of offenders returned to prison for violating parole also has contributed to growing inmate rolls, Beck said. About 47 percent of prisoners are serving time for violent crimes.

And although the rate of growth in the prison population declined last year, government officials were quick to emphasize that there is a steady increase in the number of inmates.

"The (growth) rates going down are deceptive," said Christopher Mumola, an analyst in the Bureau of Justice Statistics. "People think it must be getting better, but in terms of prisoners going into the system, that's not the case at all."

In Arizona, the prison population grew to 25,311 in 1998, up from 23,484 in 1997, an increase of 7.8 percent.

According to Arizona Department of Corrections figures, the state's prison population has increased by nearly 8,000 since 1993.

"Prison is a growth industry," Corrections spokesman Michael Arra said. "Arizonans, like all Americans, want tougher laws and

stiffer sentences. They want criminals put in prison. We continue to expect an increase in prison population."

One of the state's largest prison complexes is under construction south of Buckeye. The Arizona State Prison Complex-Lewis, named after former Corrections Director Sam Lewis, will house 4,150 inmates when completed. Two of the complex's five units opened last October, Arra said, and are holding 1,107 inmates.

In addition, the Legislature approved a bill last session to construct a prison complex south of Tucson for 4,200 inmates. Construction hasn't begun and a completion date isn't yet known, Arra said.

According to the Justice report, 14 states have more people in prison than does Arizona, which is the 21st most populous state. California has the most inmates, with 159,109. Texas is next, with 144,510.

North Dakota has the fewest prisoners, 915. Next fewest are Vermont, Wyoming and Maine.

The incarceration rate, the number of prisoners per 100,000 population, was 461 in 1998 for the nation. The District of Columbia leads the states with its incarceration rate of 1,913, followed by Louisiana at 736. Arizona ranks 10th in the category, with 507.

Minnesota, the state whose population is the closest to Arizona's, has the nation's lowest incarceration rate, at 117. Next lowest are Maine, North Dakota and New Hampshire.

Of all prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction at the end of 1997, 49.4 percent were Black and 47.9 percent were White. Native Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders made up the rest.

Hispanic inmates, who may be of any race, total an estimated 213,100 nationally.

Whites make up 46.5 percent of Arizona's prisoners. Blacks account for 14.7 percent, Native Americans 4.3 percent, Mexican-Americans 22.8 percent, Mexican nationals 10.4 percent and Asians and others 1.3 percent.

Nationally, 6.5 percent of all prisoners are women. Women account for just over 7 percent of Arizona's prisoners.

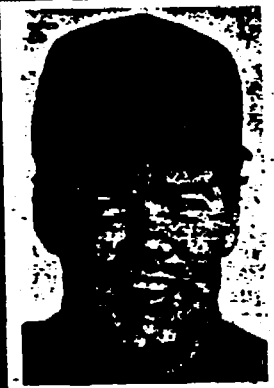
The report says 18.8 percent of the nation's prisoners are younger than 25, 55.5 percent are between 25 and 39 and 25.6 percent are older than 40.

In Arizona, 18.5 percent are under 25, 52.5 percent are 25 to 39 and 29 percent are over 40.

Los Angeles Times contributed to this article. John Stanley can be reached at (802) 444-4414 or at john.stanley@pnl.com.



www.azcentral.com



Al Unser, Jr. : Indy 500 Champion

LASIK at July Special! Ex

Financ
Gar

1-80

Call tod

ARIZONA ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES

Custody of Juveniles Transferred to Adult Court in Arizona

Projection of Custody Needs
Outlining Alternative Plan Concepts

January 1999

conducted by

DANIEL C. SMITH AND ASSOCIATES
a member of Vitetta Group Incorporated

Reason for Juvenile Transfer to Adult Court, 1998 Preliminary Data

1998 Analysis of Waived Youth Custody Population

Total Population "At-Risk"	State Total
Age 14	68,518
Age 15	65,585
Age 16-17	131,169
Total, All Ages 14-17	265,272

Juvenile Transfers to Adult Court (preliminary est.)

Reason for Transfer	Actual Number	Rate	Rate Basis
Automatic Transfers			
Mandatory: By Offense	345	1.30	Per 1,000 Ages 14-17
Discretionary: By Offense	276	1.04	Per 1,000 Ages 14-17
Mandatory: Chronic (15y.o. on 3rd Felony)	48	0.24	Per 1,000 of 15-17 Population
Discretionary: Chronic	29	0.15	Per 1,000 of 15-17 Population
Mandatory: Prior Conviction	17	0.09	Per 1,000 of 15-17 Population
Unknown	39	0.15	Per 1,000 Ages 14-17
Total, all Automatic Transfers to Adult Court	754	2.84	Per 1,000 Ages 14-17
Subtotal, Mandatory Transfers to Adult Court	410	1.55	Per 1,000 Ages 14-17
Other Transfers to Adult Court	336	1.27	Per 1,000 Ages 14-17
Total, All Juvenile Transfers to Adult Court	1,090	4.11	Per 1,000 Ages 14-17

Source: Arizona Supreme Court Juvenile Justice Services Division Preliminary Data.



JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND VICTIMS:

1999

NATIONAL
REPORT

OJJDP

Law enforcement agencies in the U.S. made 2.8 million arrests of persons under age 18 in 1997

The most serious charge in over 40% of all juvenile arrests in 1997 was larceny-theft, simple assault, drug abuse violation, or disorderly conduct

Most serious offense charged	1997 juvenile arrest estimates	Percent of total juvenile arrests					
		Female	Ages 16-17	White	Black	American Indian	Asian
Total	2,838,300	26%	48%	71%	26%	1%	2%
Violent Crime Index	123,400	16	51	53	44	1	2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,500	6	74	40	58	0	2
Forcible rape	5,500	2	45	56	42	1	1
Robbery	39,500	9	54	42	55	1	2
Aggravated assault	75,900	21	49	60	38	1	1
Property Crime Index	701,500	28	41	70	27	1	2
Burglary	131,000	10	43	73	24	1	2
Larceny-theft	493,900	34	40	70	26	1	2
Motor vehicle theft	66,600	16	51	59	37	2	2
Arson	10,000	11	20	79	19	1	1
Nonindex							
Other assaults	241,800	29	41	63	34	1	1
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,500	39	75	77	20	1	2
Fraud	11,300	35	71	69	29	1	1
Embezzlement	1,400	45	88	63	34	1	2
Stolen property (buying, receiving, possessing)	39,500	13	54	60	37	1	2
Vandalism	136,500	12	38	80	17	1	1
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.)	52,200	9	51	64	33	1	2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,400	56	70	60	39	1	1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	18,500	9	33	70	28	1	1
Drug abuse violations	220,700	13	66	64	34	1	1
Gambling	2,600	3	69	10	89	0	1
Offenses against family and children	10,200	37	45	76	20	1	2
Driving under the influence	19,600	17	93	91	6	2	1
Liquor laws	158,500	30	74	90	5	3	1
Drunkenness	24,100	17	72	89	9	2	1
Disorderly conduct	215,100	26	46	64	34	1	1
Vagrancy	3,100	15	56	68	31	1	0
All other offenses (except traffic)	468,000	24	53	72	25	1	2
Suspicion	1,600	23	60	60	39	0	1
Curfew and loitering law violations	182,700	31	48	75	23	1	1
Runaways	196,100	58	33	77	18	1	4
U.S. population ages 10-17	30,640,000	49	25	79	15	1	4

- Five percent of juvenile arrests in 1997 were for the violent crimes of aggravated assault, robbery, forcible rape, or murder.
- While black youth accounted for 15% of the juvenile population in 1997, they were involved in more than half of the arrests for gambling (89%), murder (58%), and robbery (55%).
- Females accounted for the majority of juvenile arrests for running away from home (58%) and prostitution (56%).

Notes: UCR data do not distinguish the ethnic group Hispanic; Hispanics may be of any race. In 1997, 91% of Hispanics ages 10-17 were classified racially as white. Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Authors' analyses of data presented in the FBI's *Crime in the United States 1997*. National estimates of juvenile arrests were developed using FBI estimates of total arrests and juvenile arrest proportions in reporting sample.

In 1996, black juveniles were referred to juvenile court at a rate more than double that for whites

The offense profiles of white caseloads and black caseloads differ

Caseloads of black juveniles contained a greater proportion of person offenses than did caseloads of white juveniles and those of other races. Property offense cases accounted for the largest proportion of cases for all racial groups, although among black juveniles, property cases accounted for fewer than half of the cases processed in 1996. For all races, drug offense cases accounted for the smallest proportion of the 1996 caseload.

Most serious offense	White	Black	Other races
1996			
Total	100%	100%	100%
Person	19	27	20
Property	53	42	57
Drugs	10	11	6
Public order	18	20	17
1987			
Total	100%	100%	100%
Person	13	24	14
Property	63	53	66
Drugs	6	7	5
Public order	18	15	16

Caseload offense profiles for 1996 differed from offense profiles for 1987 for all racial groups. Regardless of race, the proportion of cases involving person offenses was greater in 1996 than in 1987. Among black juveniles, person offenses increased 3 percentage points. Among white juveniles and those of other races, person offenses increased 6 percentage points.

Black juveniles were involved in a disproportionate number of delinquency cases in 1996

Most serious offense	White	Black	Other races	Total
Total				
Delinquency cases	66%	30%	4%	100%
Person	59	38	4	100
Property	70	26	4	100
Drugs	65	33	3	100
Public order	64	32	4	100
Male				
Delinquency cases	66	31	4	100
Person	60	37	4	100
Property	70	26	4	100
Drugs	62	36	2	100
Public order	64	32	3	100
Female				
Delinquency cases	67	29	4	100
Person	57	39	4	100
Property	71	24	5	100
Drugs	81	15	3	100
Public order	64	33	4	100
Juvenile population	80%	15%	5%	100%

- Overall, the level of racial disparity did not change substantially between the stages of arrest and juvenile court intake.
- Although two-thirds of delinquency cases involve white youth, black youth were overrepresented in the delinquency caseload, given their proportion of the juvenile population (age 10 through upper age).
- The overrepresentation of black juveniles was greatest for cases involving person offenses.
- Among females, the racial distribution of drug cases was similar to the racial distribution of the juvenile population.
- Overrepresentation of blacks was somewhat greater in 1996 than in 1987. In 1987, black youth accounted for 27% of delinquency cases overall, 40% of person offense cases, 24% of property offense cases, 31% of drug offense cases, and 24% of public order offense cases.

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding. Nearly all juveniles of Hispanic ethnicity are included in the white racial category.

Source: Authors' adaptation of Stahl et al.'s *Juvenile court statistics 1996*.

The offense profile of detained delinquency cases has changed

Property cases continue to account for the largest volume of delinquency cases involving detention, but their share of total detained cases has diminished. The proportion of person offense cases in the detention caseload was greater in 1996 than in 1987.

Most serious offense	Percent of detained cases	
	1987	1996
Delinquency	100%	100%
Person	19	27
Property	50	39
Drugs	9	12
Public order	22	21

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

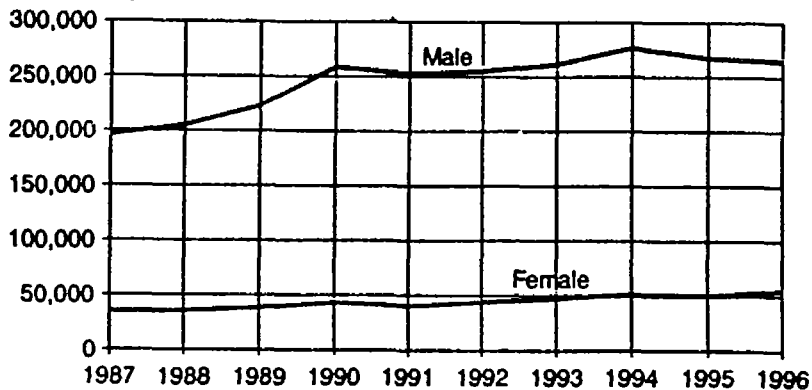
Growth in the number of cases detained was less than the growth in overall caseloads

Compared with the increase in the overall delinquency caseload, the relative growth in the number of cases involving detention was smaller. Growth in the use of detention may have been limited by facility crowding. For person offenses, detention growth kept pace with overall caseload growth, but for other offense categories, detention growth was not as great as overall caseload growth.

Most serious offense	Percent change 1987-1996	
	All cases	Detained cases
Delinquency	49%	38%
Person	100	97
Property	23	8
Drugs	144	89
Public order	58	35

The number of cases involving detention increased 35% among males and 57% among females

Delinquency cases that involved detention



■ Despite the fact that there was a greater percent increase in the number of cases involving detention among females than among males, males still far outnumbered females among detained cases. In 1996, males accounted for 83% of cases involving detention.

Source: Authors' analysis of NCJJ's *National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile court case records 1987-1996* (machine-readable data files).

Regardless of offense, males were more likely to be detained than females in 1996

Most serious offense	Percent of cases that involved detention in 1996	
	Males	Females
Delinquency	20%	14%
Person	24	19
Property	16	9
Drugs	24	15
Public order	21	19

For males, person and drug offense cases had the greatest likelihood of detention. For females, detention was most likely for person and public order offense cases. In fact, public order cases involving females were nearly as likely to involve detention as those involving males.

Because the probability of detention was greater for males than for females in 1996, males were overrepresented in the detention caseload, compared with their proportions in the overall delinquency caseload.

Most serious offense	Percent of cases that involved males in 1996	
	All cases	Detained cases
Delinquency	77%	83%
Person	75	79
Property	77	85
Drugs	86	90
Public order	77	79

White juveniles were less likely to be detained than black juveniles and juveniles of other races

White youth were least likely to be detained

Secure detention was nearly twice as likely in 1996 for cases involving black youth as for cases involving whites, even after controlling for offense. Detention was least likely for cases involving white youth charged with property crimes. Detention was most likely for cases involving black youth charged with drug offenses.

Most serious offense	Percent of cases that involved detention in 1996		
	White	Black	Other races
Delinquency	14%	27%	18%
Person	19	28	26
Property	11	22	15
Drugs	14	40	19
Public order	17	29	17

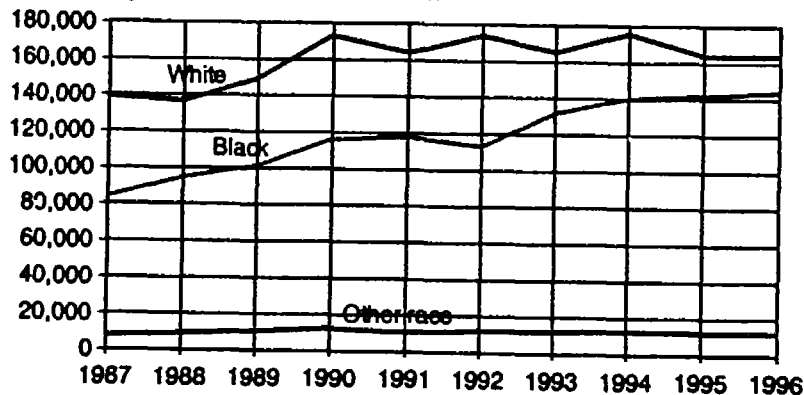
For blacks, growth in detained cases outpaced growth in delinquency cases overall

For black youth, the relative increase in the number of delinquency cases involving detention was greater than the relative increase in delinquency cases overall. For white juveniles and juveniles of other races, growth in the overall delinquency caseload was greater than growth in the detention caseload.

Race	Percent change 1987-1996	
	All cases	Detained cases
All races	49%	38%
White	39	18
Black	68	71
Other races	103	50

For black juveniles, the relative increase in the number of cases involving detention was nearly four times the increase for whites

Delinquency cases that involved detention

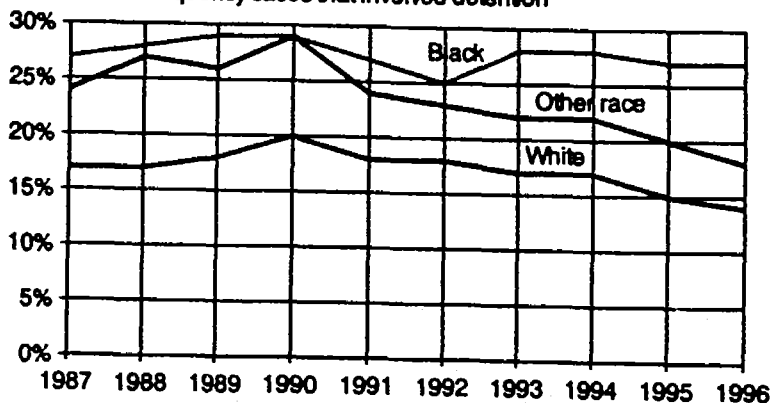


■ For white juveniles, the number of delinquency cases involving detention increased 18% from 1987 to 1996. For black juveniles, the increase was 71%. For youth of other races, the increase was 50%.

Source: Authors' analysis of NCJJ's National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile court case records 1987-1996 (machine-readable data files).

Compared with 1987, the use of detention in delinquency cases in 1996 remained about the same for black juveniles but declined for white juveniles and juveniles of other races

Percent of delinquency cases that involved detention



Source: Authors' analysis of NCJJ's National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile court case records 1987-1996 (machine-readable data files).

Black youth were over-represented in detention caseloads in 1996

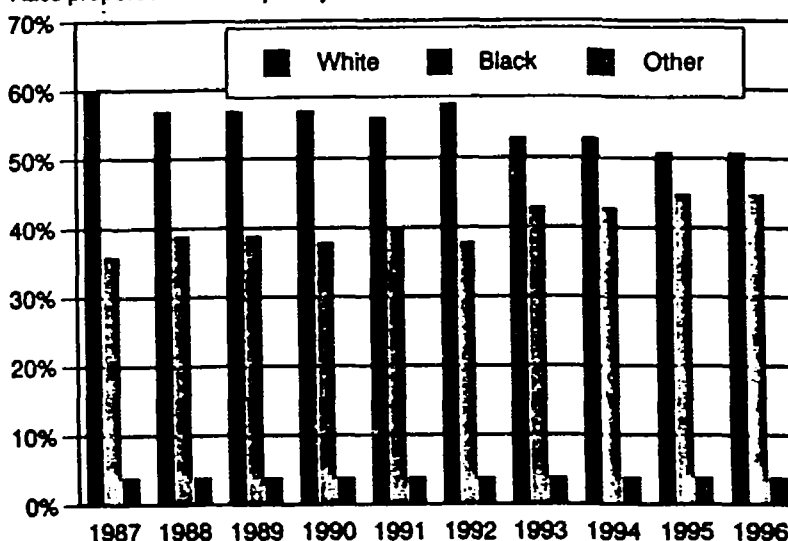
As a result of their greater probability of detention in 1996, black youth were overrepresented in the detention caseload, compared with their proportions in the overall delinquency caseload. While black youth made up 30% of all delinquency cases processed in 1996, they were involved in 45% of detained cases. This overrepresentation was greatest for drug offenses: blacks accounted for 33% of all drug cases processed, but 59% of drug cases detained.

Most serious offense	Percent of cases that involved black juveniles in 1996	
	All cases	Detained cases
Delinquency	30%	45%
Person	38	46
Property	26	40
Drugs	33	59
Public order	32	45

In all offense categories, youth of other races made up less than 5% of all cases processed and of those involving detention.

Black juveniles accounted for a greater share of delinquency cases involving detention in 1996 than in 1987

Race proportion of delinquency cases that involved detention



■ In 1987, blacks accounted for 36% of the detention caseload; by 1995, their proportion had increased to 45%, where it remained in 1996. Juveniles of other races remained at 4% of the detention caseload throughout the period from 1987 through 1996.

Source: Authors' analysis of NCJJ's *National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile court case records 1987-1996* [machine-readable data files].

The age profile of delinquency cases involving detention did not change substantially between 1987 and 1996

Age at referral	1987	1996
Total	100%	100%
10 or younger	1	1
11 years	1	1
12 years	3	4
13 years	8	9
14 years	15	17
15 years	24	24
16 years	28	26
17 or older	20	18

Note: Detail may not total 100% because of rounding.

Source: Authors' adaptation of Stahl et al.'s *Juvenile court statistics 1996*.

Older youth are more likely than younger youth to be detained

Most serious offense	Percent of cases that involved detention in 1996, by age at referral							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Delinquency	7%	10%	13%	16%	18%	20%	20%	20%
Person	9	14	16	20	23	25	26	26
Property	5	7	10	13	15	16	16	16
Drugs	*	10	16	21	21	24	24	22
Public order	9	14	17	21	22	23	22	20

■ The likelihood of detention was twice as great for cases involving 15-, 16-, and 17-year-olds as it was for 11-year-olds.

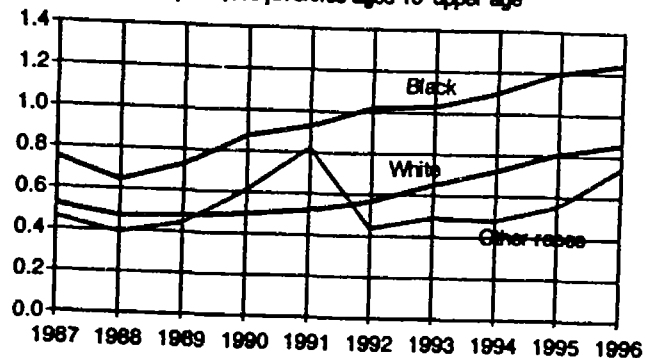
* Too few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Source: Authors' adaptation of Stahl et al.'s *Juvenile court statistics 1996*.

From 1987 to 1996, case rates for black juveniles were consistently higher than case rates for whites or juveniles of other races for all status offense categories except liquor law violations

Runaway case rates

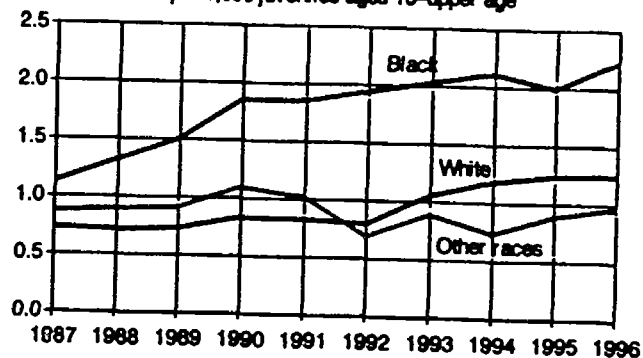
Petitioned cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10-upper age



- Runaway case rates increased more than 60% for each racial group between 1987 and 1996.
- In 1996, the runaway case rate for black juveniles was nearly 50% greater than the rate for whites.

Truancy case rates

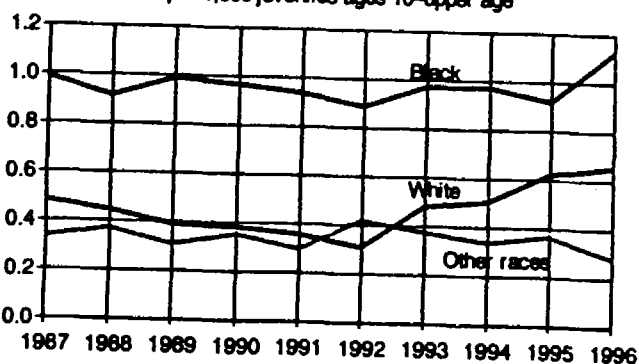
Petitioned cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10-upper age



- Truancy case rates increased substantially for whites (70%) and for blacks (97%) between 1987 and 1996. For juveniles of other races, the 1996 truancy rate was 11% greater than the 1987 rate.

Ungovernability case rates

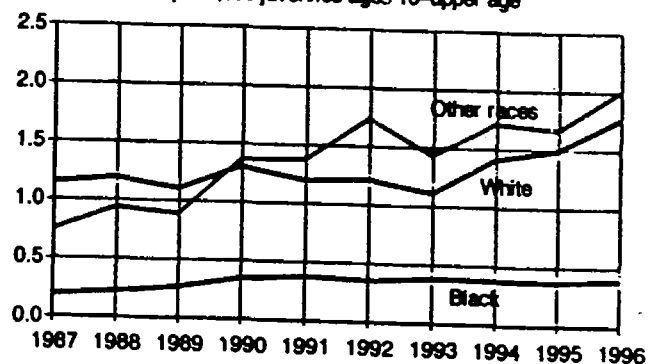
Petitioned cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10-upper age



- Among whites, the rate for ungovernability cases rose 36% between 1987 and 1996, compared with 14% among blacks. Among juveniles of other races, the rate dropped 16%.
- In 1996, both the truancy and ungovernability case rates for black juveniles were about 75% greater than those for whites.

Liquor law violation case rates

Petitioned cases per 1,000 juveniles ages 10-upper age



- There were increases among all races in the rate at which juveniles were formally processed for status liquor law violations.
- The liquor case rate rose 54% among whites and more than doubled among nonwhites.
- The case rate for status liquor law violations for whites was more than three times the rate for blacks in 1996.

Source: Authors' analysis of NCJJ's National Juvenile Court Data Archive: Juvenile court case records 1987-1996 [machine-readable data files].

116

Disproportionate minority confinement often stems from disparity at early stages of case processing

Federal requirements focus attention on disproportionate minority confinement

Under the "disproportionate minority confinement" requirement in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, States must determine whether the proportion of minorities in confinement exceeds their proportion in the population. If such overrepresentation is found, States must demonstrate efforts to reduce it.

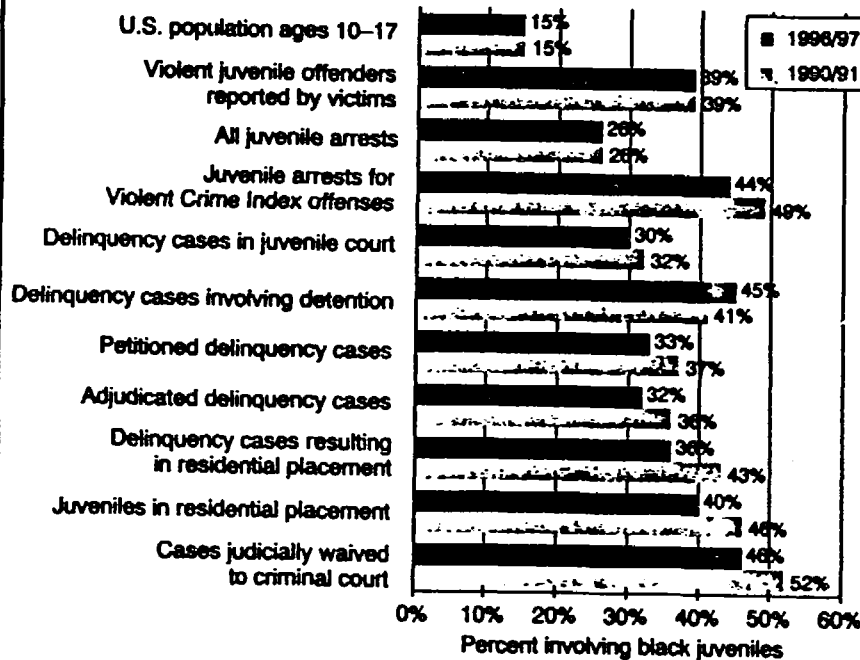
Overrepresentation, disparity, and discrimination have different meanings

Overrepresentation refers to a situation in which a larger proportion of a particular group is present at various stages within the juvenile justice system (such as intake, detention, adjudication, and disposition) than would be expected based on their proportion in the general population.

Disparity means that the probability of receiving a particular outcome (for example, being detained in a short-term facility vs. not being detained) differs for different groups. Disparity may in turn lead to overrepresentation.

Discrimination occurs if and when juvenile justice system decisionmakers treat one group of juveniles differently from another group of juveniles based wholly, or in part, on their gender, racial, and/or ethnic status.

Black juveniles are overrepresented at all stages of the juvenile justice system, compared with their proportion in the population



■ Nationally, for most stages of juvenile justice system processing, the black proportion was smaller in 1996/97 than in 1990/91.

Sources: Authors' analysis of Bureau of the Census' *Estimates of the population of States by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1990-1997* [machine-readable data files] for 1991 and 1997, Bureau of Justice Statistics' *National Crime Victimization Survey* [machine-readable data files] for 1991 and 1996, FBI's *Crime in the United States* reports for 1991 and 1997, OJJDP's *Juvenile court statistics* reports for 1991 and 1996, OJJDP's *Children in Custody Census of public and private juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities 1990/91* [machine-readable data file], and OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement 1997* [machine-readable data file].

Neither overrepresentation nor disparity necessarily implies discrimination

One possible explanation for disparity and overrepresentation is, of course, discrimination. This line of reasoning suggests that because of discrimination on the part of justice system decisionmakers, minority youth face higher probabilities of being arrested by the police, referred to court intake, held in short-term detention, petitioned for formal processing, adjudicated delinquent, and confined in a secure juvenile facility. Thus, differential actions throughout the justice system may account for minority overrepresentation.

Disparity and overrepresentation, however, can result from factors other than discrimination. Factors relating to the nature and volume of crime committed by minority youth may explain disproportionate minority confinement. This line of reasoning suggests that if minority youth commit proportionately more crime than white youth, are involved in more serious incidents, and have more extensive criminal histories, they will be overrepresented in secure facilities, even if no

discrimination by system decision-makers occurred. Thus, minority youth may be overrepresented within the juvenile justice system because of behavioral and legal factors.

In any given jurisdiction, either or both of these causes of disparity may be operating. Detailed data analysis is necessary to build a strong case for one or the other causal scenario. On a national level, such detailed analysis is not possible with the data that are available. For example, national data use broad offense categories—such as robbery, which includes both felony and nonfelony robberies. More severe outcomes would be expected for juveniles charged with felony robbery. Disparity in decisions regarding transfer to criminal court would result if one group of offenders had a higher proportion of felony robberies than another group (since transfer provisions are often limited to felony offenses). The national data, however, do not support analysis that controls for offense at the felony/nonfelony level of detail. Similarly, although prior criminal record is the basis for many justice system decisions, criminal history data are not available nationally.

Thus, at the national level, questions regarding the causes of observed disparity and overrepresentation remain unanswered.

There is substantial evidence of widespread disparity in juvenile case processing

While research findings are not completely consistent, data available for most jurisdictions across the country show that minority (es-

pecially black) youth are overrepresented within the juvenile justice system, particularly in secure facilities. These data further suggest that minority youth are more likely to be placed in public secure facilities, while white youth are more likely to be housed in private facilities or diverted from the juvenile justice system. Some research also suggests that differences in the offending rates of white and minority youth cannot explain the minority overrepresentation in arrest, conviction, and incarceration counts.

Further, there is substantial evidence that minority youth are often treated differently from majority youth within the juvenile justice system. In a review by Pope and Feyerherm of existing research literature, approximately two-thirds of the studies examined showed that racial and/or ethnic status did influence decisionmaking within the juvenile justice system. Since that review, a rather large body of research has accumulated across numerous geographic regions that reinforces these earlier findings. Thus, existing research suggests that race/ethnicity does make a difference in juvenile justice decisions in some jurisdictions at least some of the time.

Because juvenile justice systems are fragmented and administered at the local level, racial/ethnic differences exist in some jurisdictions but not in others. One would not expect research findings to be consistent, given variation across timeframes and regions.

Racial/ethnic differences occur at various decision points within the juvenile justice system

Pope and Feyerherm found that when racial/ethnic effects do occur, they can be found at any stage of processing within the juvenile justice system. Across numerous jurisdictions, however, a substantial body of research suggests that disparity is most pronounced at the beginning stages. The greatest disparity between majority and minority youth court processing outcomes occurs at intake and detention decision points. Existing research also suggests that when racial/ethnic differences are found, they tend to accumulate as youth are processed through the justice system.

Pope and Feyerherm found that research reveals substantial variation across rural, suburban, and urban areas. Correspondingly, the concept of "justice by geography" introduced by Feld suggests that there are marked differences in outcome depending on the jurisdiction in which the youth is processed. For example, cases in urban jurisdictions are more likely to receive severe outcomes at various stages of processing than are cases in non-urban areas. Because minority populations are concentrated in urban areas, this effect may work to the disadvantage of minority youth and result in greater overrepresentation.

In nearly all States, a disproportionate number of minorities were in residential placement in 1997

Minority proportion					Minority proportion				
State*	1997 Juvenile population	Committed		Detained	State*	1997 Juvenile population	Committed		Detained
		Public	Private				Public	Private	
U.S. total	34%	67%	55%	62%	Missouri	18%	40%	34%	64%
Alabama	35	69	58	60	Montana	13	29	19	—
Alaska	35	47	67	57	Nebraska	14	40	45	44
Arizona	43	63	45	56	Nevada	35	50	—	39
Arkansas	25	62	56	67	New Hampshire	4	12	12	—
California	59	81	70	70	New Jersey	37	88	—	79
Colorado	28	56	56	51	New Mexico	62	81	—	82
Connecticut	26	83	59	77	New York	41	87	51	81
Delaware	31	75	79	77	North Carolina	33	68	36	60
Dist. of Columbia	87	100	—	100	North Dakota	11	—	29	31
Florida	40	58	63	64	Ohio	18	49	38	51
Georgia	40	70	68	70	Oklahoma	26	49	51	60
Hawaii	76	89	—	—	Oregon	16	29	28	23
Idaho	13	25	12	4	Pennsylvania	18	63	66	51
Illinois	36	70	52	78	Rhode Island	18	63	38	49
Indiana	14	41	31	38	South Carolina	40	69	58	67
Iowa	7	42	23	27	South Dakota	17	43	—	46
Kansas	17	52	32	49	Tennessee	24	52	52	51
Kentucky	11	40	24	38	Texas	53	78	73	77
Louisiana	44	81	74	76	Utah	12	34	33	28
Maine	3	5	—	7	Vermont	3	—	—	—
Maryland	40	68	75	73	Virginia	32	64	63	66
Massachusetts	22	64	59	60	Washington	21	41	44	41
Michigan	23	56	57	61	West Virginia	5	28	27	26
Minnesota	12	46	42	59	Wisconsin	15	60	39	36
Mississippi	47	70	—	62	Wyoming	12	27	15	—

- Nationally, minorities accounted for 34% of the juvenile population in 1997.
- Minorities accounted for 67% of juveniles committed to public facilities nationwide—a proportion nearly twice their proportion of the juvenile population.
- Minorities accounted for 62% of juveniles detained nationwide.
- Minority proportions were somewhat lower for youth committed to private facilities than to public facilities.
- In seven States, the minority proportion of the total population of juveniles in residential placement was 75% or greater: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, New Jersey, New Mexico, and Texas (map).

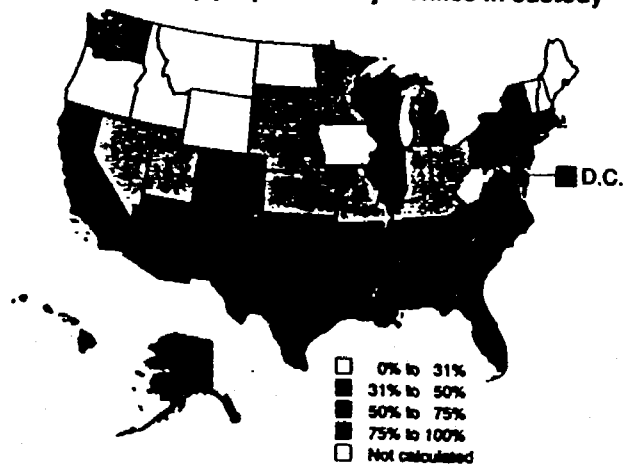
State where the offense occurred.

- Too few juveniles in category to calculate a reliable percentage.

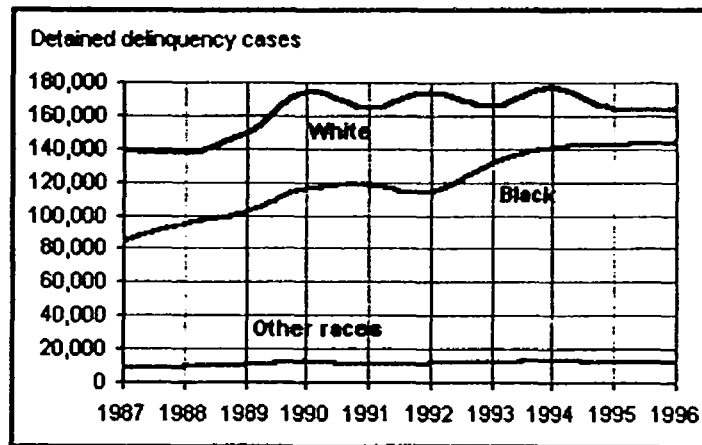
Note: U.S. total includes 3,401 juveniles in private facilities for whom State of offense was not reported. Minorities includes blacks, Hispanics, American Indians, Asians, and Pacific Islanders. The juvenile population is the number of juveniles ages 0–17.

Source: Authors' analysis OJJDP's *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement 1997* [machine-readable data file].

Overall minority proportion of juveniles in custody



Increases in the number of delinquency cases involving detention occurred in all race groups between 1987 and 1996, with cases involving black youth showing the sharpest increase.




Text only version

- Among white youth the number of cases involving detention increased 18% from 1987 to 1996. Among black youth there was a 71% increase in delinquency cases involving detention; among youth of other races the increase was 51%.
- In 1996, youth were detained at some point between referral to court and case disposition in 14% of delinquency cases involving white youth, 27% of those involving black youth, and 18% of those involving youth of other races.
- Although they were least likely to be detained, white youth accounted for the largest proportion of delinquency cases involving detention. In 1996, whites were 51% of detained delinquency cases, blacks were 45% and youth of other races were less than 4%.

Suggested Citation: Stahl, Anne. "Detained Delinquency Cases by Race, 1987-1996." *OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book*. Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/qa080.html>. 1 July 1999.

Data Source: Snyder, H., Finnegan, T., Stahl, A., and Poole, R. *Easy Access to Juvenile Court Statistics: 1987-1996 [data analysis and presentation package]*. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice [producer]. Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [distributor], 1998.



Investing
Today

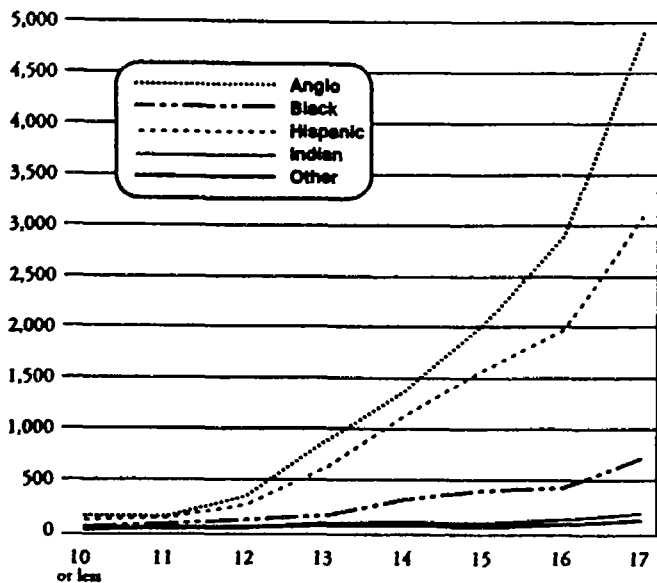
For
Tomorrow



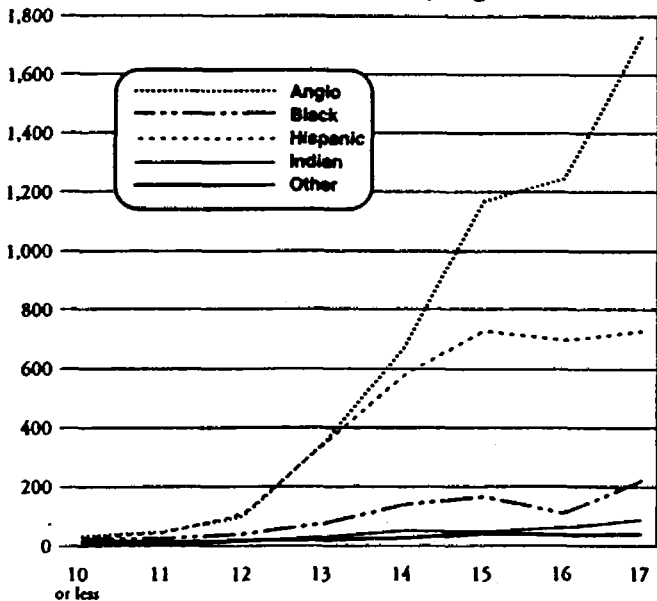
21

Statistical Review 1998

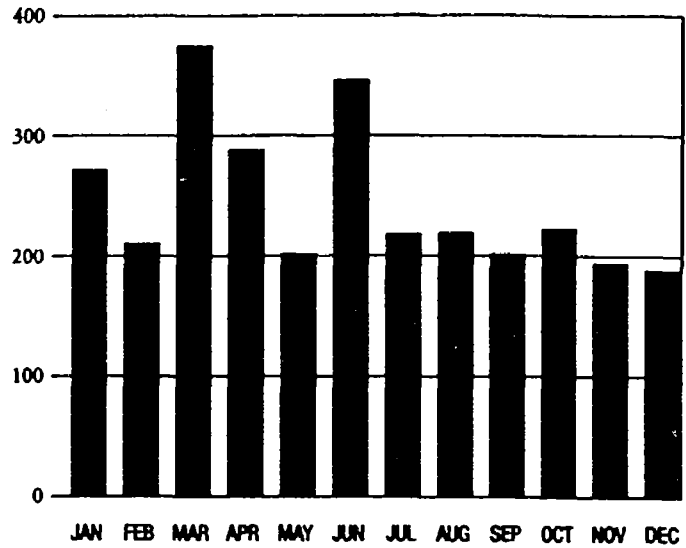
Male Referrals by Age



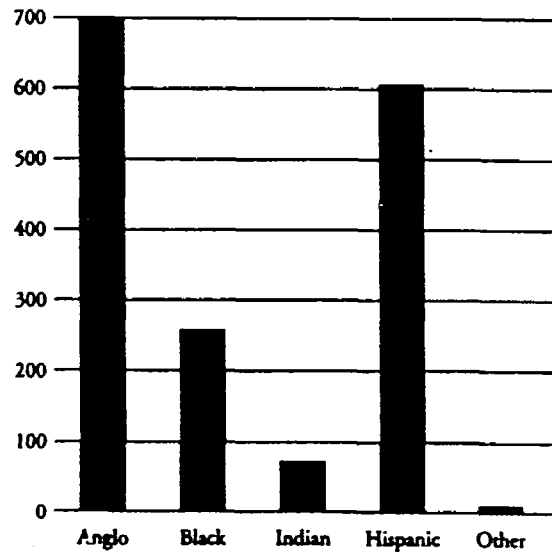
Female Referrals by Age



Drug Referrals, 1998

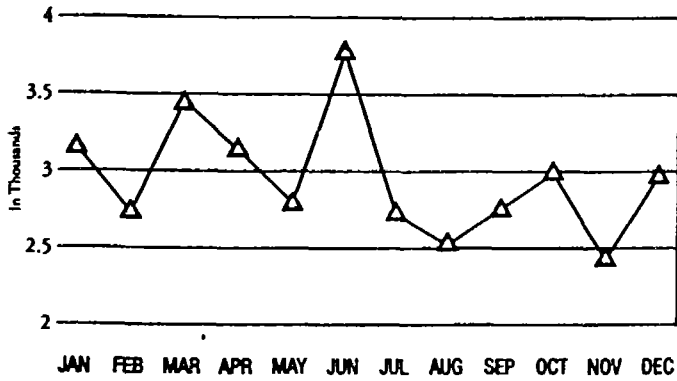


Violent Referrals by Ethnicity

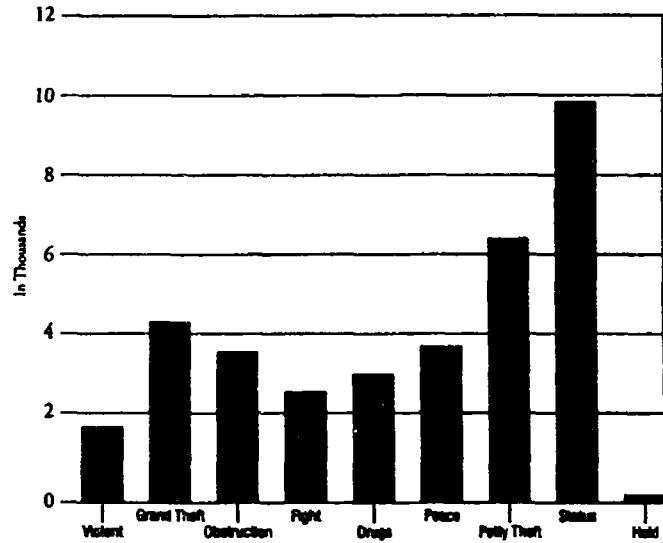


Statistical Review 1998

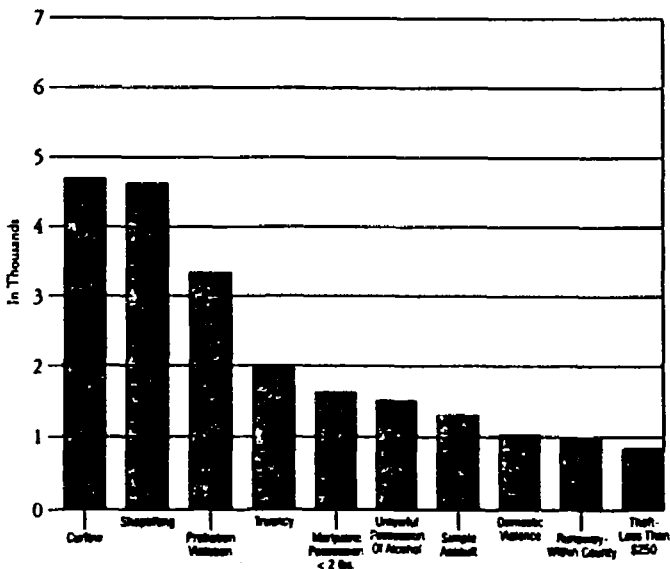
Referrals by Month



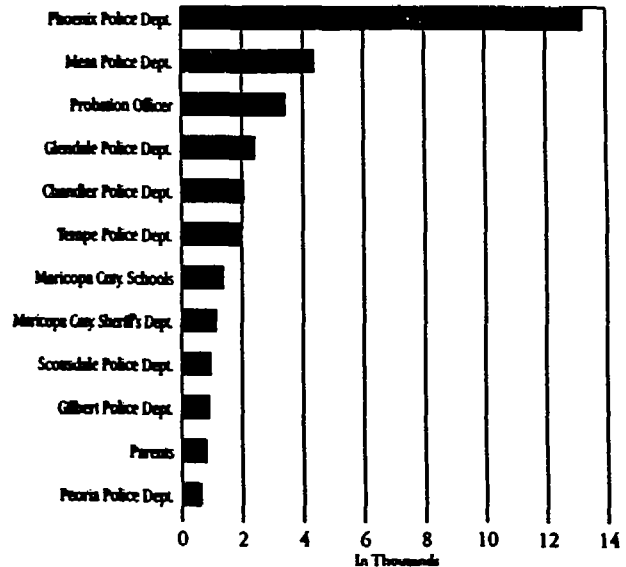
Referrals by Severity Type



10 Most Common Referrals



Source of Referrals

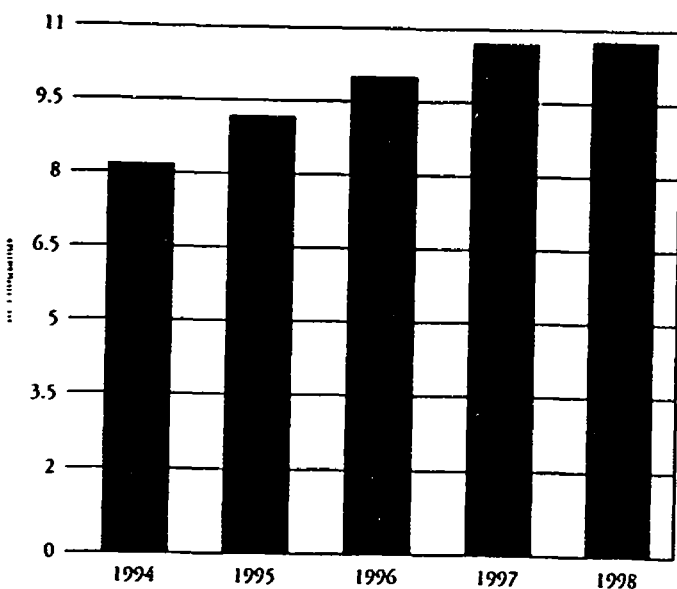


Detention Services

The Maricopa County Juvenile Court operates two detention facilities, Durango and Southeast (SEF). Detention centers are secure, temporary facilities for juveniles requiring a restricted environment while awaiting court action. During their stay, juveniles attend school, receive counseling, and participate in daily physical activities. Some of the programs in which juveniles can participate while in detention are SAID (Substance Abuse In Detention), Anger Management, Victim Awareness, and Cognitive Self Change.

During 1998, 10,690 juveniles were detained, an increase of 44 juveniles from 1997. Over the last five years, the number of juveniles detained has exceeded the detention capacity by an average of 61 juveniles per day since 1994. Detention overcrowding creates an environment where juveniles, as well as staff, are at risk.

Juveniles Detained, 1994-1998



HIP

The High Impact Program (HIP) and Substance Abuse programs (SAP) celebrated their 3-year anniversary in 1998. HIP and SAP are designed as short-term high impact detention programs to intervene and prevent juvenile recidivism. HIP targets juvenile street offenders while SAP emphasizes treatment for substance abuse users. In addition, every fourth Saturday of the month a 4-hour program for DUI offenders is conducted. HIP and SAP feature community service work programs and reality based group-counseling sessions.

A juvenile released from detention needs immediate support to prevent returning to the same negative lifestyle. As a direct

response to this need, a Transition Program (TP) which facilitates multi-family group sessions with HIP or SAP graduates and their parents was started in 1998 to prevent further delinquency.

VIPS

VIPS (Violators of Intensive Probation) is specifically designed as a highly structured residential program, featuring educational components, family support groups, and community service projects. The program provides initial case assessments, after-care planning and aftercare support services. On the last day of the 21-day program, detainees are given the opportunity to hike Squaw Peak or Superstition Mountain. Upon completing the hike, a juvenile receives a photograph of him/herself at the top of the mountain.



On Top of the World

DETENTION MENTOR PROGRAM

Detention Mentors are Probation Officers who provide the coordination of all programs and staff for the benefit of children in detention. Having started with only a few in 1997, there are now mentors for almost every unit in Detention. Mentors have had a positive effect on the units providing consistency in the way staff deal with the children, and coordination of programming efforts by staff.

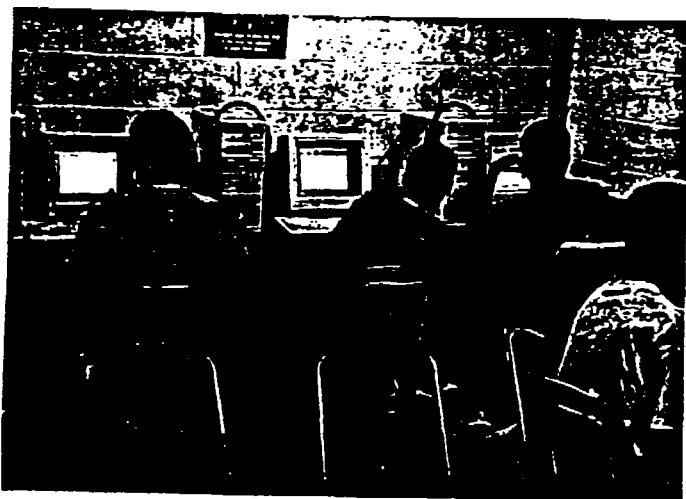


Juveniles in Detention School

Detention Services

IN SCHOOL PROGRAM

The Maricopa County Regional School District operates two schools at the detention facilities. The main goal of the detention school is to provide services to help students maintain their academic standing in their home school or to provide services to help them return to the school system. With the use of integrated computer labs, the school is able to assist in basic skills and individualized learning.



Computer Lab Training

MEDALS

MEDALS is a community based after-care program in detention services that is intended to bring together children who desire to make appropriate changes in their lives. The MEDALS program includes juveniles who have left detention and who come back once a week to continue their work in a group type setting. Programs that are currently a part of MEDALS are SAID (Substance Abuse In Detention), Anger Management, Victim Awareness, and Cognitive Self Change.

DETENTION MEDIATION PROGRAM

The Detention Mediation Program was developed at the Southeast Facility (SEF) in February 1997. This program targets juveniles detained on domestic violence or incorrigible referrals. Juveniles and their families are court ordered to discuss and resolve their differences through mediation. A mediation agreement is presented to the Court for consideration before a juvenile can be released from detention. This program reduces the amount of time a juvenile spends in detention, expedites

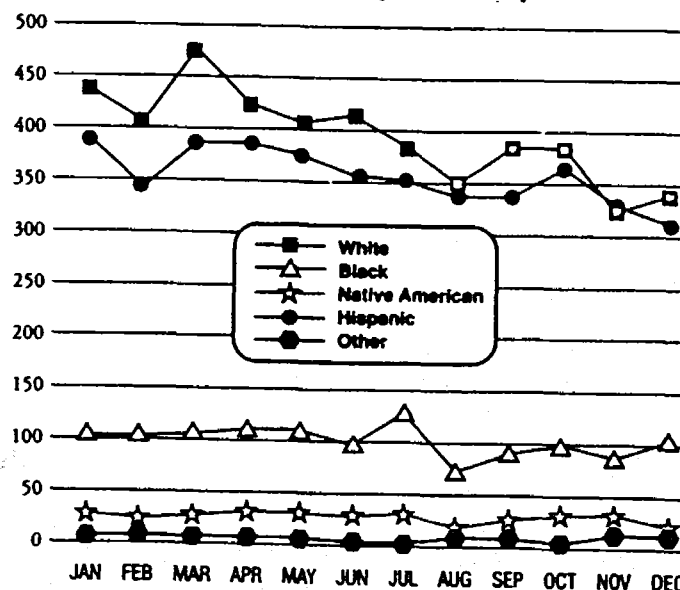
treatment services, and helps to reduce detention overcrowding. To date, the program has proven to be very effective. The Court has plans for court-wide implementation.

ANGER MANAGEMENT

Anger Management is an eight-session program that provides techniques to assist adolescents to deal with their anger appropriately. The program provides an opportunity for the detained children to learn how to recognize their anger, how to respond to anger positively, and how to utilize coping skills. Anger Management programming provides support and a safe place to share feelings, thoughts, and concerns about adolescents and their needs.

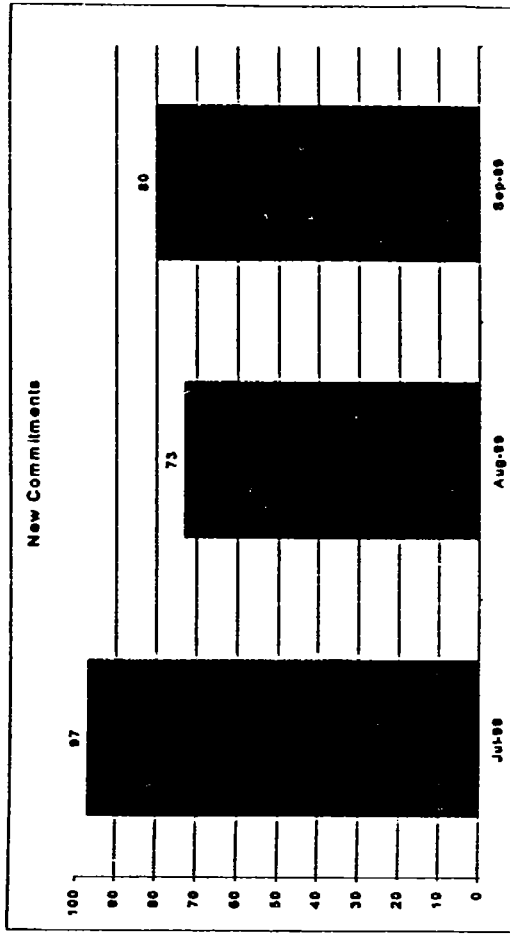
Juveniles must volunteer for the class and to continue participation must appropriately manage their anger and behavior in detention. About two thirds of those who begin the class complete all the requirements to graduate. The material covered in the sessions give excellent springboards for discussions regarding: the legitimate sources of anger from the past and the present; how to stop the cycle of anger motivated violence in their lives; and identifying individuals they see who use productive styles of anger management. Juveniles who complete the anger management course have a clearer view of not only their own anger style and issues but of how they personally need to change or adapt their own styles of dealing with upsetting situations.

Juveniles Detained by Ethnicity, 1998

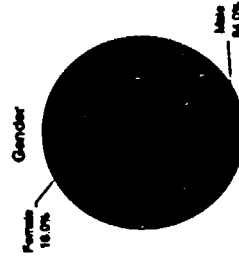




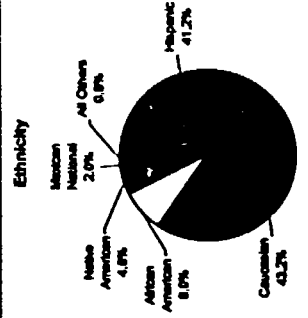
Third Quarter - 1999
New Commitment Fact Sheet



Gender	N	%
Male	210	84.0%
Female	40	16.0%
TOTAL	250	100%

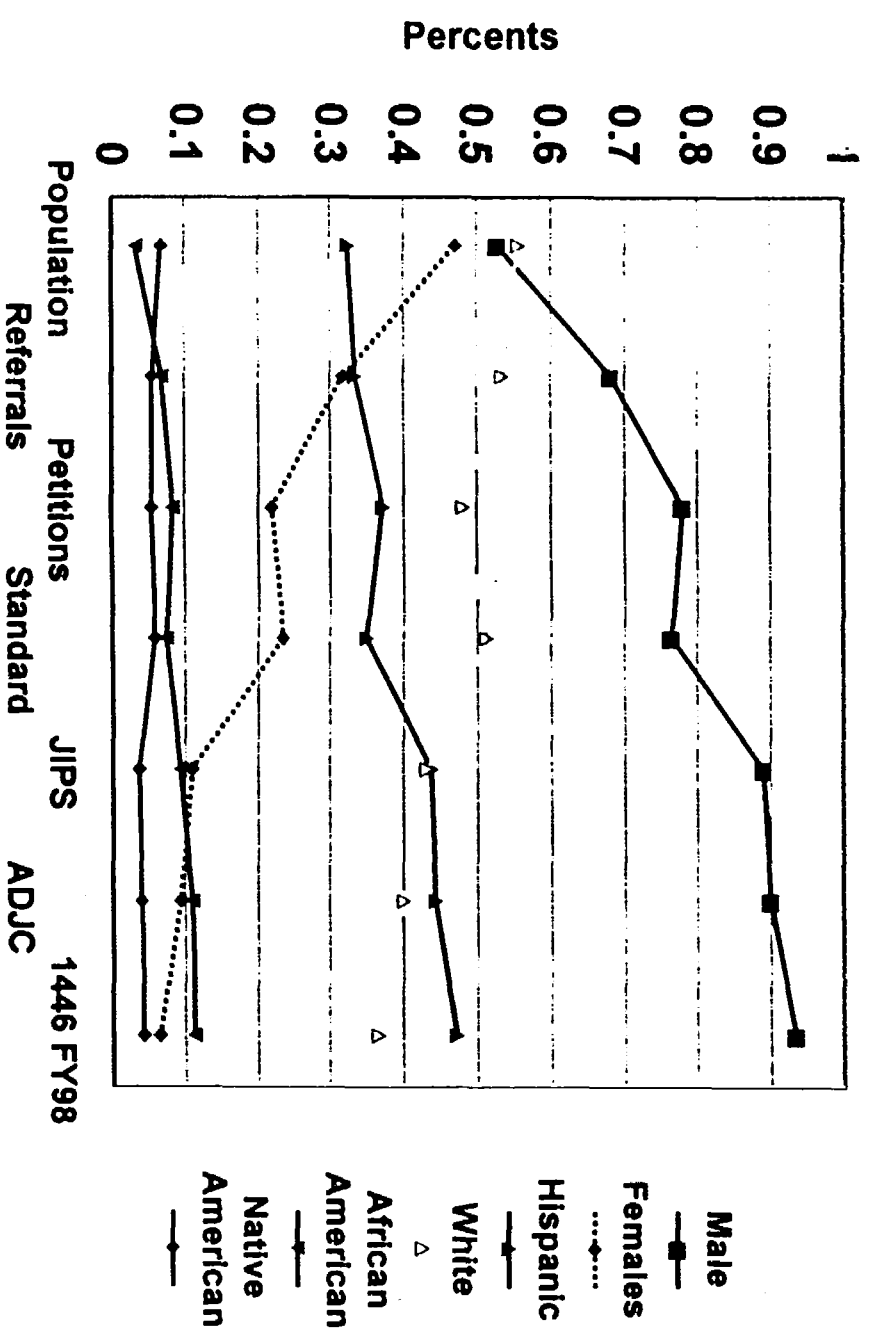


Ethnicity	N	%
Hispanic	103	41.2%
Caucasian	108	43.2%
African Am.	20	8.0%
Native Am.	12	4.8%
Mexican Nat.	5	2.0%
All Others	2	0.8%
TOTAL	250	100%



Administrative Office of the Courts Juvenile Justice Services Division

Population Profiles



Population Groups. All Groups show data from FY97 except 1446.

ARIZONA Supreme Court
Administrative Office of the Courts
Juvenile Justice Services Division
DIVERSITY REPORT FY 98-99

Provider	Caucasian		African-American		Asian-American		Hispanic		American-Indian	
	Personnel	Clients	Personnel	Clients	Personnel	Clients	Personnel	Clients	Personnel	Clients
Against Abuse	2	20.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	8	80.00%	0	0.00%
Arizona Boys Ranch	182	62.76%	64	22.07%	6	2.87%	38	13.18%	0	0.00%
Arizona Children Association	290	71.43%	11	2.71%	3	0.74%	95	23.40%	7	1.77%
Az Addiction Treat. Programs	8	88.89%	0	0.00%	1	11.11%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Az Baptist Children's Srvs.	179	72.06%	49	20.00%	2	0.82%	13	5.31%	2	0.82%
Barrasso, Patrick	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Berman, Mark	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Boys and Girls Club of Tucson	32	24.62%	16	12.31%	1	0.77%	79	60.77%	2	1.54%
Cabanaki, Stan	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Catholic Social Service of Pbr.	6	85.71%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	14.29%	0	0.00%
Chicanos For La Casa, Inc	33	12.74%	12	4.63%	9	3.47%	204	78.76%	1	0.39%
Child & Family Resources	14	48.28%	2	6.90%	0	0.00%	13	44.83%	0	0.00%
Clinical Services Institute	1	25.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	75.00%	0	0.00%
Cummings & Associates	40	90.91%	1	2.27%	0	0.00%	3	6.82%	0	0.00%
D'Amore Group Home	5	83.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	16.67%	0	0.00%
Dease, Iona	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%

Tuesday, December 14, 1999

**Arizona Supreme Court
Administrative Office of the Courts
Juvenile Justice Services Division
DIVERSITY REPORT FY 98-99**

Caucasian				African-American				Asian-American				Hispanic				American-Indian				
Provider	Personnel	Clients	Personnel	Personnel	Clients	Personnel	Clients	Personnel	Clients	Personnel	Clients	Personnel	Clients	Personnel	Clients					
Devereux	173	82.38%	292	78.49%	13	6.19%	19	5.11%	4	1.90%	2	0.54%	20	9.52%	52	13.98%	0	0.00%	7	1.88%
Dilmont, Tobie	1	100.00%	8	66.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	33.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
East Valley Interfaith	11	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
EMPACT	33	84.13%	46	60.53%	4	6.35%	3	3.95%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	6	9.52%	23	30.26%	0	0.00%	4	5.26%
Estroza, Jeffrey	0	0.00%	69	50.74%	0	0.00%	18	13.24%	0	0.00%	1	0.74%	1	100.00%	46	33.82%	0	0.00%	2	1.47%
Ezell, Tom & Associates	7	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Farella, Linda	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%
Fernandez-Barillas, Hector	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	11	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Flanagan, Mark	1	100.00%	263	78.04%	0	0.00%	7	2.08%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	63	18.69%	0	0.00%	4	1.19%
Flourence Crittenton Srvs.	51	71.83%	46	45.10%	9	12.68%	15	14.71%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	10	14.08%	35	34.31%	1	1.41%	6	5.88%
Friendly House	20	14.81%	0	0.00%	7	5.19%	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	108	80.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
General Health Corp dba AYA	25	73.53%	13	65.00%	6	17.65%	1	5.00%	0	0.00%	1	5.00%	2	5.88%	4	20.00%	1	2.94%	1	5.00%
General, Wayne	1	100.00%	30	40.00%	0	0.00%	10	13.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	30	40.00%	0	0.00%	5	6.57%
Grossman & Grossman	2	100.00%	139	64.35%	0	0.00%	13	6.02%	0	0.00%	1	0.46%	0	0.00%	61	28.24%	0	0.00%	2	0.33%
Gunn, Gordon	16	94.12%	16	94.12%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	5.88%	1	5.88%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Halverson, Patricia	1	100.00%	25	45.45%	0	0.00%	8	14.55%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	16	29.09%	0	0.00%	6	10.91%

Arizona Supreme Court
Administrative Office of the Courts
Juvenile Justice Services Division
DIVERSITY REPORT FY 98-99

		Caucasian		African-American		Asian-American		Hispanic		American-Indian										
Provider	Personnel	Clients		Personnel	Clients	Personnel	Clients	Personnel	Clients	Personnel	Clients									
Hardin, Oscar	14	70.00%	612	49.39%	3	15.00%	174	14.04%	0	0.00%	12	0.97%	3	15.00%	432	34.87%	0	0.00%	9	0.73%
Harrington, Jane	1	100.00%	8	88.89%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	11.11%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Haynes Psychological Svcs.	0	0.00%	74	50.34%	1	100.00%	19	12.93%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	54	36.73%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Hobson, Linda	1	100.00%	5	71.43%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	28.57%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Horton, Charlie	1	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Huddleston, James	1	100.00%	75	50.00%	0	0.00%	50	33.33%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	25	16.67%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Human Resource Training	2	100.00%	18	78.26%	0	0.00%	1	4.35%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	8.70%	0	0.00%	2	0.78%
Humanities Resource Builders	12	41.38%	76	60.32%	12	41.38%	13	10.32%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	5	17.24%	37	29.37%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Johnson, Bradley	1	100.00%	150	75.00%	0	0.00%	5	2.50%	0	0.00%	5	2.50%	0	0.00%	35	17.50%	0	0.00%	5	2.50%
Kahla, Kim	1	100.00%	8	47.06%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	5.88%	0	0.00%	8	47.06%
Kame, Jacob	0	0.00%	3	27.27%	0	0.00%	1	9.09%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	7	63.64%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Kroack, Joe (APEX)	1	100.00%	11	52.38%	0	0.00%	2	9.52%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	7	33.33%	0	0.00%	1	4.76%
La Paloma Family Svc	115	61.83%	17	50.00%	32	17.20%	8	23.53%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	38	20.43%	8	23.53%	1	0.54%	1	2.94%
Lamb, Delynn	1	100.00%	17	94.44%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	5.56%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Lutz, Mark	1	100.00%	235	85.77%	0	0.00%	9	3.28%	0	0.00%	3	1.09%	0	0.00%	24	8.76%	0	0.00%	3	1.09%
Mark Youth & Family Care	9	81.82%	123	52.34%	0	0.00%	9	3.83%	0	0.00%	4	1.70%	2	18.18%	97	41.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.85%

Arizona Supreme Court
Administrative Office of the Courts
Juvenile Justice Services Division
DIVERSITY REPORT FY 98-99

	Caucasian			African-American			Asian-American			Hispanic			American-Indian		
Personnel	Personnel	Clients	Percentage	Personnel	Clients	Percentage	Personnel	Clients	Percentage	Personnel	Clients	Percentage	Personnel	Clients	Percentage
Providence of Arizona	3	80	34.93%	2	43	18.78%	0	0	0.00%	0	97	42.86%	0	9	3.93%
Martly, Roger	1	1	25.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	3	75.00%	0	0	0.00%
McArthur, Barbara	1	31	94.83%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	1	3.13%	0	0	0.00%
McCoy, Nancy	1	11	40.74%	0	6	22.22%	0	0	0.00%	0	9	33.33%	0	1	3.70%
Morris, Yvonne	1	2	50.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	2	50.00%	0	0	0.00%
Moritz, Dan	1	163	45.61%	8	320	8.94%	0	86	2.40%	5	1456	40.67%	0	85	2.37%
National Curriculum & Training Institute	5	57	38.98%	0	14	7.61%	0	1	0.54%	0	45	24.45%	0	67	36.41%
NAU - Calc Lab	0	15	30.00%	0	5	10.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	30	60.00%	0	0	0.00%
Nelson, Mary	49	162	67.50%	5	25	10.42%	0	1	0.42%	5	44	18.33%	3	8	3.33%
New Foundation	1	20	80.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	5	20.00%	0	0	0.00%
North Valley Counseling Center	208	275	61.85%	38	262	5.82%	6	17	0.38%	74	1109	24.63%	11	330	7.33%
Open Inn	40	11655	52.00%	7	1793	8.00%	3	224	1.00%	28	8292	37.00%	2	448	2.00%
Our Town Family Center	20	38	58.45%	0	5	7.69%	0	0	0.00%	4	22	33.85%	1	0	0.00%
Parents Anonymous	4	125	32.00%	2	50	10.00%	0	0	0.00%	14	300	60.00%	0	25	5.00%
Plaza Hispanic Council	108	447	69.41%	9	43	6.68%	4	7	1.09%	15	126	19.57%	0	21	3.36%
PREHAB of Arizona	36	115	62.50%	1	6	3.26%	0	0	0.00%	4	62	33.70%	1	1	0.54%
Providence of Arizona															

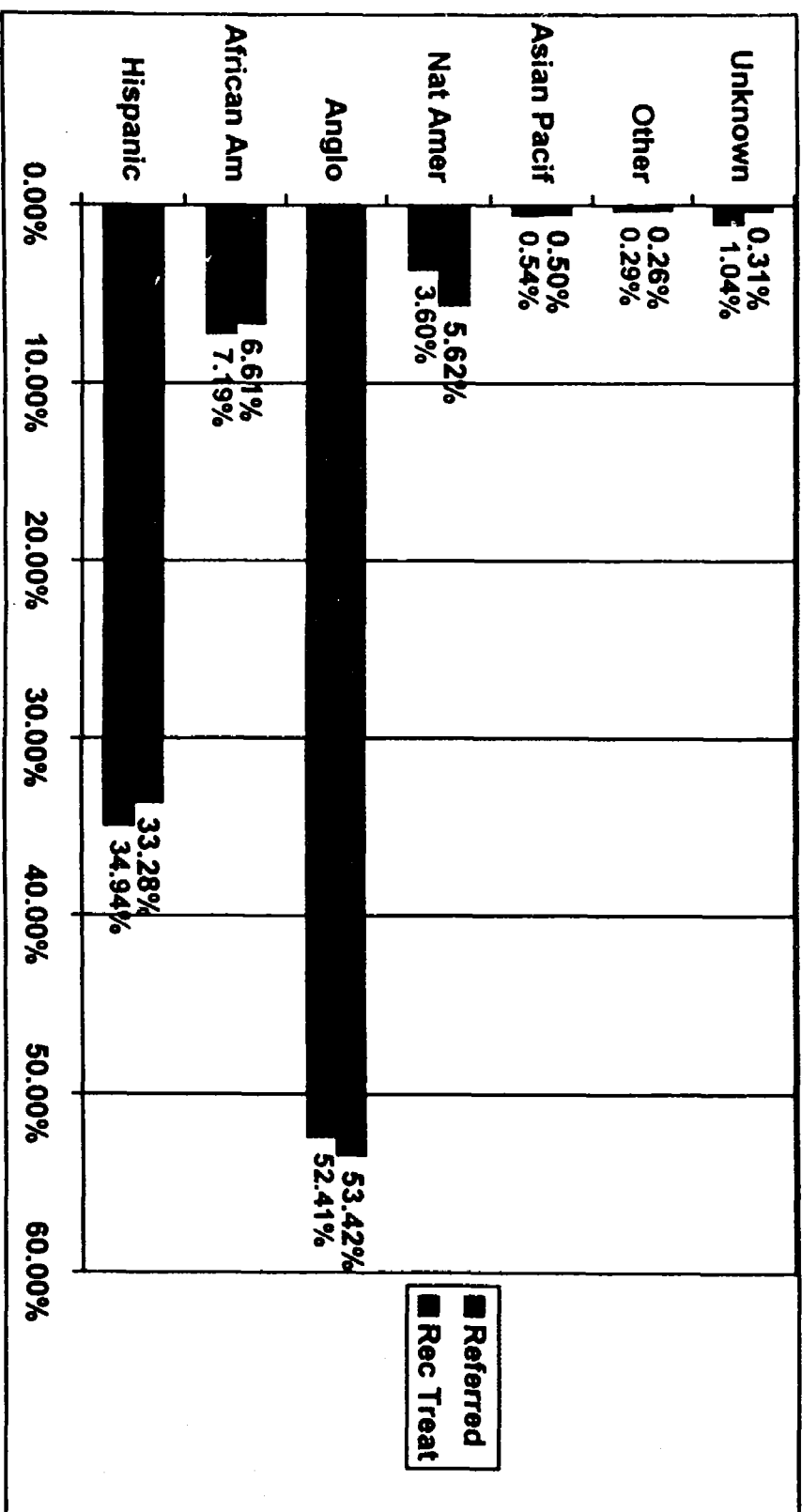
ARIZONA Supreme Court
Administrative Office of the Courts
Juvenile Justice Services Division
DIVERSITY REPORT FY 98-99

Provider	Caucasian			African-American			Asian-American			Hispanic			American-Indian		
	Personnel	Clients	%	Personnel	Clients	%	Personnel	Clients	%	Personnel	Clients	%	Personnel	Clients	%
Rand, Margaret	1	100.00%	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Reflection Family Svcs	3	42.86%	6	1	14.29%	2	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	42.86%	42	0	0.00%
Revolution Group, The	3	75.00%	21	1	25.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
Right on Programs Inc	5	38.46%	0	1	7.69%	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	7	53.85%	0	0	0.00%
Rios Pete	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%	1	0	2.13%	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	40	0	0.00%
Seeds of Hope	1	50.00%	28	0	0.00%	3	0	3.85%	0	0.00%	1	50.00%	46	0	0.00%
Southwest Key	41	62.12%	195	13	19.70%	68	2	3.03%	3	0.68%	10	15.15%	173	0	0.00%
Spellman, Shannon	1	100.00%	136	0	0.00%	4	0	2.53%	2	1.27%	0	0.00%	16	0	0.00%
Stull, William & Associates	2	100.00%	4	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	10	0	0.00%
TASC	10	62.50%	214	3	18.75%	24	0	0.00%	5	1.01%	3	18.75%	239	0	0.00%
Terros	185	91.13%	0	4	1.97%	1	1	0.49%	0	0.00%	13	6.40%	20	0	0.00%
Tucson Urban League	2	25.00%	4	4	50.00%	11	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	25.00%	24	0	0.00%
Tumbleweed Center	66	47.14%	766	30	21.43%	210	0	0.00%	10	0.79%	40	28.57%	215	4	2.86%
Valley of the Sun YMCA	4	57.14%	188	3	42.86%	15	0	0.00%	3	1.09%	0	0.00%	63	0	0.00%
Verde Valley Guidance Clinic	9	81.82%	44	1	9.09%	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	9.09%	3	0	0.00%
Victor, Stanford	0	0.00%	1	1	100.00%	0	0	0.00%	1	33.33%	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%

Administrative Office of the Courts
Juvenile Justice Services Division
DIVERSITY REPORT FY 98-99

Provider	Caucasian			African-American			Asian-American			Hispanic			American-Indian		
	Personnel	Percentage	Clients	Personnel	Percentage	Clients	Personnel	Percentage	Clients	Personnel	Percentage	Clients	Personnel	Percentage	Clients
VisionQuest	134	65.25%	146	23	9.75%	73	1	0.42%	1	54	22.88%	204	4	1.69%	11
Lodgemakers															
West Yavapai Caldence Clinic	5	100.00%	41	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	9	0	0.00%	0
WestCare	36	94.74%	225	0	0.00%	12	0	0.00%	1	2	5.26%	35	0	0.00%	21
White, Lorraine	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0
Woolley, Jeffrey	1	100.00%	7	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	1
Yavapai Big Brothers & Sisters	17	94.44%	518	0	0.00%	6	0	0.00%	3	1	5.56%	52	0	0.00%	11
Youth Development Institute	98	52.13%	92	65	34.57%	19	2	1.06%	2	16	8.51%	26	7	3.72%	19
Grand Total	2,485	62%	25,268	465	12%	3,875	45	1%	436	959	24%	15,622	48	1%	1,427

**Administrative Office of the Courts
 Juvenile Justice Services Division
 Ethnicity of Juveniles Receiving Treatment Services - FY97
 As Compared to
 Ethnicity of Juveniles Referred - FY97**



Unduplicated Count - Data Source: Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS)

December 1, 1998 - c:\powerpoint\bobbie

What is a Community Justice Board?

Community Justice Boards are made-up of neighborhood representatives who hold juveniles accountable for quality-of-life crimes. The boards schedule family conferences to assign consequences to the juvenile and then work with the juvenile and his/her family to monitor the progress made.

Who may attend the Board meetings?

The meetings are open to the public. Those invited to participate are:

- Victims
- Teachers, coaches or other supportive individuals in the juvenile's life
- Arresting officers
- Probation officers

Who is referred?

- Juveniles who live within the geographical boundaries of their Community Justice Board
- Juveniles not in a gang or associated with gang members.
- Juveniles who admit to the charges and volunteer to participate in the program.
- Parents or guardians must consent and appear with their child.

Who may participate as a Board member?

Boards are made-up of residents living within a defined geographic boundary. Residents of Pima County may contact the Pima County Attorney's Office to establish a board within their area.



When does the juvenile appear?

The juvenile must appear for a family conference with the board within 15 days of the citation or arrest.

Juveniles are held accountable by way of:

- Restitution to the victim
- Apology letters and research papers
- Community service at schools and in the neighborhood
- Mentoring programs
- Graffiti abatement
- Counseling
- Corporate-sponsored employment programs

Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC)

DMC occurs when the proportion of juveniles detained or confined in secure detention facilities, secure correctional facilities, jails and lock ups, who are members of minority groups, exceeds the proportion such groups represent in the general population

Minority Overrepresentation (MOR)

MOR examines the cumulative societal issues that contribute to the disparate number of minority youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system

The Disparate Treatment of Minority Youth

- The phenomenon of disparity is not limited to secure confinement. Large numbers of minority youth come into contact with the juvenile justice system at each of the major decision points in the juvenile justice system process...arrest, detention, prosecution, adjudication, transfer to adult court and commitment to secure facilities.

National View(OJJDP Juvenile Justice Bulletins, September 1998 & December 1998)

In 1995 minority youth constituted 32% of the youth population in the country; however, they represented 68% of the juvenile population in secure detention

In 1983 minority youth represented 53% of the detention population; therefore, 1995 demonstrated a significant increase

Currently, 7 out of 10 youth in secure confinement are minority juveniles... a rate more than double their percentage in the youth population

Arizona View

(AOC Juveniles Processed
the Arizona Court System, FY1998)

In 1998, 51,009 juveniles were referred to the Arizona Juvenile Court; 52% Anglo, 48% Minority/Unknown Ethnicity.

Of the 51,009 juveniles referred, 13,022 were detained; 46% Anglo, 54% Minority/Unknown Ethnicity.

Of the 51,009 juveniles referred, 18,496 petitions were filed; 49% Anglo; 51% Minority/Unknown Ethnicity

Arizona View-Increasing

Consequences(AOC Juveniles Processed the Arizona Court System, FY1998)

21,552 youth were diverted from the formal court process; 55% Anglo; 45% Minority/Unknown Ethnicity.

6633 petitions were dismissed; 50% Anglo, 50% Minority/Unknown Ethnicity.

843 youth received a 'penalty only' disposition; 52% Anglo, 48% Minority/Unknown Ethnicity.

9436 youth were placed on standard probation; 51% Anglo, 49% Minority/Unknown Ethnicity.

2718 youth were placed on intensive probation (JIPS); 44% Anglo, 56% Minority/Unknown Ethnicity.

1670 youth were committed to ADJC; 39% Anglo, 61% Minority/Unknown Ethnicity.

Underlying Factors That Contribute to Minority

Overrepresentation (OJJDP Juvenile
Justice Bulletin, December 1998)

Juvenile Justice System-racial/ethnic bias,
insufficient diversion options, system
“labeling,” barriers to parental advocacy,
poor juvenile justice system/community
integration

Socioeconomic Conditions-low-income
jobs, few job opportunities, Urban
density/high crime rates, few community
support services, inadequate health and
welfare resources

Educational System-inadequate early
childhood education, inadequate prevention
programs (early dropouts), inadequate
education quality overall, lack of cultural
education, cultural role models

The Family-Single parent homes, economic
stress, limited time for supervision

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, (OJJDP) Legislative History

During the 1998 Congressional reauthorization, the JJDP Act was amended to require that each state participating in the Formula Grants Program (Title II Funds), assess and address DMC in secure facilities. Congress revisited the issue in 1992. As a result of the reauthorization hearings, the requirement to address DMC became, for the first time, a congressional mandate similar to the three other core requirements of the JJDP Act (DSO, removal from adult jails & sight and sound separation).

States must **identify** the extent of DMC, **assess** the reasons and **develop** an intervention plan. If non-compliant, states could lose as much as 25% of their Formula Grant allocation.

The Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission-The Beginning...

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) created the DMC Initiative in 1991 to help states comply with the State plan requirements of the Formula Grants Program by testing various approaches for addressing DMC.

Through a competitive process, OJJDP selected five States-**Arizona**, Florida, Iowa, North Carolina and Oregon

The DMC pilot was carried out in two 18-month phases, 1)assessment ,and 2)design and implement corrective actions

As a result, Arizona funded seven community-based programs targeting all at-risk populations in the State

The Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission- Today...

The Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission established the Minority Youth Issues Committee (MYIC)

MYIC promotes the equitable treatment of minority youth within the juvenile justice

MYIC was/is involved in the following collaborative projects with the AOC Commission on Minorities, the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections, the City of Phoenix Human Relations Division and the Coalition for Juvenile Justice: a 4-day cultural competency training program which occurred in October of this year and involvement in the National Ethnic and Cultural Diversity Conference, focusing on American Indian Youth, which will occur in February 2000

The 1999 Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission solicited for the following programs: community-based alternatives to incarceration and institutionalization, community-based services to work with parents with limited English-speaking ability, educational programs and alternatives to suspension and expulsion and programs which focus on family preservation

The Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission-future DMC strategies

Systemic monitoring
procedures

Training and education for
practitioners

Increased/enhanced
prevention and diversion
programs

Promotion of community-
based services that are
culturally competent